The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,052.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6 0
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0 4
Back Numbers	„ 0 8

The Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year „	„ 24	„ 28	„ 38
Three months „	„ 14	„ 16	„ 21
One month „	„ 5	„ 6	„ 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	„ 2 8
Third do	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

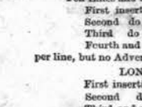
For advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. B. Smith, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th Sept. 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY 26	Leave Tuticorin	4
„ Ratnaghery 27	„ Colombo	5
„ Vingorla 27	„ Galle	6
„ Carwar 28	„ Negapatam	9
„ Mangalore 29	„ Madras	11
„ Cannanore 30	„ Coconada	13
„ Tellicherry 30	„ Vizagapatam	14
Oct.		
„ Calicut 1	„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Beypore 1	„ Gopaulpore	15
„ Cochin 2	„ False Point	16
„ Alleppy 3	Arrive CALCUTTA	17

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,010 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander R. L. Turner, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 16th September 1871, at noon.

Sep.		Oct.
Leave BOMBAY 16	Leave BUSSORAH	6
„ Kurrachee 21	„ Fao	7
„ Guadur 21	„ Bushire	7
„ Muscat 23	„ Linga	10
„ Bunder Abbas 25	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Linga 27	„ Muscat	13
„ Bushire 29	„ Guadur	15
Oct.		
„ Fao 1	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSSORAH 2	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

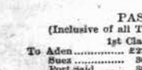
The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottiss, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 23rd September 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON VIA HAVRE.

(To leave about 25th Instant.)



The Steam Ship ADA, 795 registered tons, Captain TATCHELL, will be despatched as above. This Vessel has very superior accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE,

To Suez	£30,
To Havre	£45,
To London	£50,

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

PERSIA, on SUNDAY, 1st OCTOBER 1871.

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except those, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W in a diamond.)

QUINTESSENCE of JAMAICA GINGER and CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ½, ¼, and ⅛ pint bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE or QUINODINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raising fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in half and quarter-pint bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270 Regent Street, London,

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, (Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort), Poona.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Tuesday, the 19th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. INDUS, (3,478 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain H. B. Greaves, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 300

To SOUTHAMPTON ..... „ 650 „ 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND COSTLY JEWELLERY, &c.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable and costly Jewellery, &c., consists of valuable diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, pearl head-dresses, valuable diamond and ruby brooches, ear-rings, costly gold lever chronometer and keyless watches, loose brilliants, silver table ornaments, &c.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF WINES, SPIRITS, COCHINEAL, &c.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Apollo Bonded Warehouse, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., on account of whom it may concern, the following cases saved from the wrecked steamer Broadalbane, ex Texazo, from Judda.

41 Cases and 5 bags Cochineal
79 Do Oilmanstores
1 Trunk, containing Wearing Apparels
1 Case Eau-de-Cologne
5 Do Champagne
1 Do Port Wine
3 Do Assorted and Bar Soap
2 Do Candles
6 Do Liven
3 Do Cutlery
3 Do Stationery
1 Cask Blacking
9 Do Beer
2 Do Porter
1 Keg of Nails

Terms, Cash—Purchasers will have to pay custom duty and clear the goods from the Bonded Warehouse.

Bombay, 14th September 1871. BENNETT & Co.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, or in tins, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co., HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.

*** J. E. & Co. also prepare the above with condensed milk, in soldered tins for export, labelled "Epps's Milky Cocoa."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES' BOOTS,

Beautifully made and moderate in Price.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India.

Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 5s. 6d.

Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

COAL TAR SOAP

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical Times and Gazette.

Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Grocers, in tablets, 6d. and 1s. each.

W. V. WRIGHT & Co., Southwark, London.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, Shade Sauce then sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from every respectable dealer in India.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s CELEBRATED PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

York Hams, Bacon.

Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co., "Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally.

J. W. BENSON,

Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

Turk Factory for Clocks and Watches,

LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,

ARE specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the large stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate H-ll), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.

WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.

WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.

JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.

SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dinner à la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.

Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the world.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,481 tons, and 250 H.P.), will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 27th Sept., leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 26th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

NOTICE is hereby given, that about 350 REMOUNTS will be required by Government this Season to complete the Mounted Corps of this Presidency with Horses.

A Committee will be assembled in Bombay in the months of November, December 1871, and January, February, March, 1872, for the purchase of Horses.

The Committee will be instructed to take a fair proportion of all breeds of Horses brought to the Market, viz, Arab or Gulf Horses, Cape or Colonial Horses, Northern or Country-bred Horses, provided they fulfil the requirements of Government in height, size, bone and blood.

J. MACDONALD, Lieut.-Col., Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th September 1871.

CHOCOLATE MENIER, WHITE, PINK, AND YELLOW, Received Overland.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE BRUSHES.

CLOTH AND HAT, with and without handles, from, cash, Rs. 1-4 to, credit, Rs. 6.	NAIL, with Bone or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, as. 14 to, credit, Rs. 3-8.
FLESH, of various stiffnesses, from, cash, Rs. 1-4 to, credit, Rs 5.	SHAVING, of Hog or Badger Hair, from, cash, Re. 1 to, credit, Rs. 10.
HAIR, with Ivory, Rosewood, or Satin-wood backs, from, cash, Rs. 1-12 to, credit, Rs. 30.	TOOTH, with wired and indestructable cemented backs, from, each, cash, as. 10 to, credit, Rs. 8 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), IMPORTERS OF OILMEN'S STORES, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS, DIRECT FROM CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, GILLON, HOGARTH, MOIR, &c., AND THE FIRST CONTINENTAL HOUSES.

THE SUPPLIES OF THE COMPANY'S STORE DEPARTMENT REACH THEM BY THE SUEZ CANAL AND OVERLAND MAILS

Only, they may therefore be relied upon to possess in full perfection the delicacy and freshness of flavour so often impaired or destroyed by long sea voyages. Maintaining in every other respect the high character of their imports, the Company confidently assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and respectfully caution the public against the danger attending the use of stale or inferior Stores generally.

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS, AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED, AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS.
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN AND CHINA TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS, AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED AND DESICCATED MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.
EVERY ARTICLE GUARANTEED.

Priced Lists Free on Application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited), BOMBAY AND POONA.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

MCCABE'S WATCHES.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

Watches of very inferior quality NOT made by JAMES McCABE, but fraudulently marked with his name, are now being offered for sale in India and elsewhere. Purchasers are advised to exercise caution, and to buy only of respectable traders, or to remit direct by Bank draft or otherwise. Price Lists forwarded on application, post free,

32, Cornhill, London. JAMES McCABE.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lieuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM, COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory 48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of railway and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents—

Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co., and Railway Bookstall
Alexandria:—Messrs. D. Robertson and Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill.

NOTICES.

LIFE INSURANCE.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO POLICYHOLDERS IN THE ALBERT INSURANCE COMPANY.

AS it now appears certain that the ALBERT RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME will not be CARRIED OUT, we would again remind POLICYHOLDERS in that Company that we are prepared to accept their LIVES on the most favourable terms.

For example:—A person who assured in India with the Albert in a Civil Capacity at the age of 30 for Rs. 1,000, paying an Annual Premium of Rs. 40, may, if now aged 39, obtain a Non-participating Policy for Rs. 1,000 at the same Premium. If now aged 50, he will have to pay a yearly Premium of Rs. 53-1-7, and will be entitled to a claim on the Albert for the value of the additional Premium of Rs. 13-14.

For the Directors of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, W. NICOL & Co., Agents at Bombay.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT OF INDIA: WHY SO COSTLY! By C. S. Thomason, Captain, Royal Bengal Engineers. 8vo. Sewed. Price 12 Annas.

KING, KING, & Co., Bombay; King, Hamilton, & Co., Calcutta; and Henry S. King & Co., 65, Cornhill, London.

NOTICE.—The RAFFLE of the HOUSE No. 28, Middle Road, Bstality, for the benefit of the FAMINE-STRICKEN ARMENIANS of JULPHA will be DRAWN at the GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Calcutta, on the 12th of October next, at 11 A.M. Tickets—32, 16 each. Apply to Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST of Mr. H. R. HUGHES, late Partner in this Firm, CEASED on the 1st of JUNE 1870; but the Name and Style of the Firm will remain the same. BUDGETT AND HUGHES.

Kurrachee, 26th August 1871.

NOTICE.—APPLICATIONS will be received by the Undersigned for the OCCUPATION, from the 1st October 1871, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN at Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 for each plot should accompany the application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of rent in advance before the 10th idem.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM, Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th September 1871.

AGRA BANK (Limited).

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

At six months' sight on Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., or the National Bank of Scotland ..... 1s. 11d. per Rupee.
At three months' sight ..... 1s. 10 15/16d. „
On Head Office, on demand, for sums of £500 and upwards ..... 1s. 10¾d. „
For smaller sums ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. „

H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 1st September 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET, (Materials, Wood and Iron) for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioners. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY (Limited).—A DIVIDEND of Rs. 60 (SIXTY RUPEES) per Share, for the year ending 30th June 1871, WILL BE PAID on and after the 20th instant, by the Undersigned, to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood in the Register on the 5th instant, on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors, W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th September 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a THIRD CALL of RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED (Rs. 500) per SHARE is PAYABLE at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on or before the 15th September 1871, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1871.

OOMRAWUTTEE PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of SEPTEMBER 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1871.
2.—To declare a Dividend.
3.—To elect Directors, in the room of Dabahoy Jamsetjee, Esq., and Poorunmull Chimniram, Esq., who retire, but are eligible for re-election.
4.—To fix the Auditor and to fix his remuneration.
5.—To fix the Directors' fees.

By order of the Directors, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd September 1871.

NOTICE.—TENDERS for the SUPPLY of PURE KEROSINE OIL for LIGHTING the STREETS and ROADS within the Municipal limits of Kurrachee, to the 31st March 1872, will be received by the Undersigned up to the 20th October 1871.

The Oil to be delivered FREE OF ALL CHARGES at the Municipal Store's Yard.

About 1,500 gallons of Oil will be required monthly.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all the Tenders, without ass gning any reason for so doing.

Further particulars to be ascertained on application to G. R. DALLIMORE, Secretary and Surveyor, Kurrachee Municipality.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 2nd Sept. 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the SUPPLY OF 70,000 INDIAN MAUNDS of BOMBAY SALT for the use of the Cochin Government.

2. Tenders will be received till Monday, the 25th September 1871, and will be opened on the following day in the Hoozoor Kutcherry at Ernacollum, in the presence of such of the part'es interested as may be in attendance.

3. Twenty-five thousand Indian Maunds to be delivered at the Port of Mallipooram in Cochin in the months of October and November 1871, and the remainder, gradually, in each succeeding month so as to complete the delivery by the end of March 1872.

4. The Salt to be landed by the Contractors at his own expense.

5. Salt not pure and of good quality and colour will be rejected.

6. The Tenders should specify in words at length the rate, in Rupees, per hundred Indian Maunds.

7. The Cochin Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders which may be received without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of Cochin and to be superscribed, "Tender for the supply of Bombay Salt."

W. E. ELLICOT, Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.

Commercial Office, Ernacollum, in Cochin, 31st August 1871.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 20th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, (both days inclusive), for the PATETI or PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation, J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris, E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited), J. WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited), H. K. GREGORY, Acting Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 8th September 1871.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled, "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act, 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all PERSONS, being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or against, the ESTATE of JAMES HOUGHEY BEWSHER, formerly of Richmond, in the County of Surrey, in England, but late of Bagdad, in Mesopotamia, a Captain in Her Majesty's Indian Navy, deceased, who died at Montone, Alpes Maritimes, France, on the 4th day of November 1867, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the said deceased issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were, on the 20th day of August 1871, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANDREW JOHN MACDONALD, a Partner in the Firm of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co., of Bombay, Merchants, one of the constituted Attorneys of WILLIAM BLACKETT BEWSHER, Executor of the said Will of the said JAMES BOUGHEY BEWSHER, deceased, are required on or before the 25th September 1871, in conformity with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board, VOLKART BROTHERS, Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 18th August 1871.

NOTICES.

Now Ready,

CATALOGUE OF BOOKS for Sale by the Undersigned. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

RUSSELL AND CO., BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, EAST STREET, POONA, AND 24, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST and DIRECTIONS for SELF-M

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONEY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

INCREASED demand for the New French Loan at 96¼ ex coupon. Bank of Bombay shares firm. Land and Spinning shares steady. 5 per cent. Government Paper declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nemi. value & all.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	633¼
10,000	100	60 p.	ct.	Do 2nd Res. issue	177½
15,250	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,460
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	93
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£21	21	3	0 p.a.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	10	0	0 do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	13	17	2 do.	Ditto	20
.....	£100	1,000		do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	19	6	2 do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co	1,555
8,000	150	all		Prore Land & Pier Co. Ld.	147
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	935
4,000	2,500	1,450	Nil.	Port Canning	410

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	3,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co., Kurrachee	900
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	430
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co	7,000
200	2,000	all	325 do.	Bombay Press Co	2,175
200	500	all	68 do.	Do New	540
500	1,800	all	40	Colaba Press Co	6,400
300	2,000	all	200 p.c.	EastIndia Press Co	2,300
150	8,500	all	1000 *	Fort Press Co	9,100
300	2,000	1,800	20 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	935
500	5,000	5,000	Nil.	Hydraulic Press Co	3,700
250	5,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	40 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co	1,100
2,000	400	350	35 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	6,200
12	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,600
250	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras	1,100
150	1,200	all	Nil.	Tinnevelly Press Co	1,000
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	825

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,575 nl.
600	1,200	all	Nil.	Alexandra Spinning	1,310
750	2,500	all	200*	Alliance Spinning	2,600
100	5,500	all		Bombay	2,800 nl.
900	1,000	all	50*	Bombay United	1,150x-d
1,000	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	305
750	2,000	all		Dharumsey Spinning	2,250
750	2,000	all	75 p.c.	Great Eastern	2,350
2,000	500	all	140 p.c.	Maneckji Petit's	1,120
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning	1,050
800	2,500	all	125*	Oriental	2 700
600	2,500	2,400	...	Royal	2,325 nl.

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	840
50,000	50	all	4 p ct.	Bombay Gas Company	55
1,000	50	all	5 pc.	Mechanics B'B'gs Co	36
400	2,000	200	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
2,000	500	all	40 ps.	Treacher & Co	400
5,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vegas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	14
.....	95	191	...	Do. China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....				East India Bank	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	2

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

.....	5,200	2,400	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d. to 1s. 10 15/16d.
London Bank	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-12
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	223
Five Franc Pieces	203
Bar Silver	109 nl
Gold Leaf	16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	16-15
Australian Gold	16-14-6

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114¼
Five per cent	104¾
Four per cent	97½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	96¼

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Johnson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.
Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel, 109th Regiment, on leave, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Wetherall, Captain, Adjutant Depot, on duty, to Deolalee.
Moore, Captain, officiating Pension Paymaster, on leave, to Poona
Montgomery, Lieutenant-Colonel, 10th Native Infantry, on leave, to Cawnpore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—13TH SEPTEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s.
	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 250 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per on
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
13	Umoor	Miles	Mauritius, Aug 15.
	Fez Rohanee	Nicoda	Jeddah, Aug. 18.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Bangalore (s)	Angove	China, &c.
	Kosna (s)	Profumo	Persian Gulf.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Glen Cairn, Garrick, to Mauritius.
Ship Anny Fletcher, Allcyne, to Rangoon.
Ship Whittington, Purdy, to London.
Ship Futtie Salam, Halliday, to Cannanore and Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer India, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir Bartle Frere, to Malabar Coast.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 10 Royal Edward ..... Shaw ..... Liverpool, June 2.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 9 Tantallon Castle ....
Melbourne ....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 9 Deccan (s) ..... Rennoldson ... Southampton.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 10 Deccan (s) ..... Rennoldson ... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ada (s), 25 bottles quicksilver, M Nusserwanjee Sons & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Haddington, 148 casks pale ale, Payne & Co.
Ada (s), 14 cases medicine, &c, H E Farnl; 993 bundles hoop iron, F G P Press Co; 10 cases playing cards, John S Elmore & Co; 2 cases tooth combs, A Jeewa; 32 packages drugs, &c, D S Kemp & Co.
Copenhagen, 3 packages hardware, E Tyebally; 5 bales paper, H A Sukeeladha.
Valkyrin, 10 cases paper, E Tyebally; 101 cases glass chimney, S Rustomjee Sookhia; 35 packages paper, J H Isaac.
Walamo (s), 109 cases claret and 50 cases brandy, E N Colabawala & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calliirhoe, 100 bales cotton, S Narrandass; 100 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebo & Co; 500 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.
Indus (s), 50 bales cotton, Merwanjee & Co; 108 bales cotton, D Moosjee; 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 50 bales cotton, A Rhodeck & Co; 27 bales wool, P Purbhoodas; 20 bales wool, C Khattao; 30 bales wool, C Nensee; 1,367 bundles myrabolams and 33 bundles nux vomica, S S Narelwalla; 100 bales cotton and 50 bales wool, B Canjee; 175 bales cotton, J Tribhowandas; 100 bales cotton, B Vussonjee; 50 bales wool, N Mooljee; 48 bales cotton, H Ramgopall; 6 bales wool, J Umiashunker; 85 bales cotton, V Vurrin; 50 bales cotton, P Gopaljee; 40 cases mother-o'-pearl shells, H E Jetaker; 500 bundles galls, R Nursee; 800 bundles galls, N Dewjee.
Camute, 10 bales wool, B Girdhur.

FOR LONDON.

Whittington, 7 cases benjamin, AJHassum & Co.
Ada (s), 400 bags wheat, E Moonsee; 1,200 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co; 21 bales senna leaves, and 80 cases mother-o'-pear shells, C Mossjee.
City of Rochow, 50 bales gunnies, W Nicol & Co.
In lus (s), 30 cases indigo, W Nicol & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Bangalore (s), 1 chest it opium, G Koonjlall.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by thone-half from e 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Sca'e.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year ,,	,, 24	,, 28	,, 36
Three months ,,	,, 14	,, 16	,, 21
One Month ,,	,, 5	,, 6	,, 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum ..... Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MICHAEL.—September 12th, at Chinchpoogly, Mrs. W. Michael, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GIRLING.—September 7th, at Patna, the wife of C. L. Girling, Esq., of a daughter.
GOVER.—September 9th, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Charles E. Gover, Esq., of a daughter.
LEES.—September 7th, at Simla, the wife of Major W. M. Lees, of a daughter.
OLIVER.—September 4th, at Eagle's Nest, Mussoorie, the wife of Mr. J. H. Oliver, Deputy Commissioner, Gurgaon, of a son.
ROBSON.—September 4th, at Dalhousie, the wife of Mr. J. Robson, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KIRKHAM.—September 10th, at Meerut, Quartermaster George Frederick Kirkham, 22nd Brigade Royal Artillery.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1871.

WE are not careful to answer the wholesale abuse which the *Native Opinion* and *Indu Prakash* have showered on us on account of the remarks we lately made on Native Associations. "Self-sufficient criticism," "weak rhodomontade," "flippant levity," "absurd etymology," "studied ignorance," (what *is* studied ignorance?) "loquacious absurdity," are among the missiles hurled at us. But our esteemed contemporaries should remember that to abuse one's opponent is to show the weakness of one's client's case. When the article in the *Indu Prakash* of the 4th instant on "the *Poona Sarvajanik Sabha* and the *Bombay Gazette*" is divested of its journalistic Billingsgate, there is indeed very little left to notice. The head and front of our offending is shortly this. In our issue of the 15th ultimo we called attention to a petition from the Ahmedabad Association, in which there was a total ignorance of facts and inconsistency of argument. In our issue of the 24th ultimo we called attention to a communication from the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, in which there was downright ignorance put forward with calm impertinence. As for the petition from Ahmedabad, we have not met with any attempt even to answer the exposure of the ignorance of the Association of that place. As for the letter from the Secretary to the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, we put it to the common sense of the public to judge whether there was not an impertinent ignorance in the communication in question. The *Indu Prakash* says that the appointments of Colonel Henderson, Dr. Fraser, &c., on the Poona Municipal Commission are illegal: we say that they are not. The *Indu Prakash* demands that Act XXVI. of 1850 be read in its true spirit: we demand the same. The *Indu Prakash* would assert that, even though all the police arrangements of Poona city are under Colonel Henderson, even though that officer probably visits the city day by day, and is fully acquainted with all its requirements, yet the Municipality is to be deprived of his services on the Commission, because his residence is just outside the city walls. We assert that this view is contrary to common sense. There! we can afford to differ from our esteemed contemporary without calling him names, and leave it to the public to judge between us. But we must add that it is scarcely honest of the *Indu Prakash* to take an argument which we used as an "*argumentum ad absurdum*," and demolish it as if it were the basis of our contention. What we say is, that, if every word of the Act is to be taken by itself in the "hairsplitting" manner shown by the Secretary to the Poona Sabha, then it would be equally consistent to say that the appointments of Colonel Henderson and others are not illegal, because they were made under that portion of section 6 of the Act, in which there is no direction that vacancies should be filled up from among the *inhabitants* of the place, which is absurd. But, says the *Indu Prakash* gravely, "It could never have been the intention of the Legislature to form a Committee first of the inhabitants, and leave margin then for the Executive to put in by degrees members from any quarter of the globe."

After all, even allowing the alleged illegality, what profit is gained by raising the question? As we said in our former article, *cui bono?* The remarks of the *Indu Prakash* on this point are simply unintelligible. It tells us that the Sabha need not answer the question at all, but that the *Gazette* should address the question to the Supreme Government. But the query, What good in starting the question? should be answered by the party (or its advocates) which started the question. There can be but one of two answers. Either the answer is—Attention will be drawn to the alleged defect in the Act, and the words "residents in or near" will be substituted for "inhabitants," thus preventing any mistaken interpretation of the law; or the answer is—By raising the question we may get rid of Europeans from our municipalities, and that is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Here, indeed, is the touchstone of the whole matter. If we had simply called attention to the question raised by the Sarvajanik Sabha, stating that we could not agree with the view taken by that learned Association, the Native Press would probably have left the matter alone. If, agreeing or even not agreeing with the Sabha, we had dilated on the extreme usefulness of Native Associations, had pointed out with joy how India was advancing in civilization so quickly that the governed now instructed the governors, then no doubt the *Indu Prakash* would have patted us on the back benignly, and told us we were fast emerging from the Dalhousian midnight. But because we did not do so, because we think, and honestly say, that Native Associations are mistaking their object when they meddle with matters they know noing about, we are assailed with torrents of bad logic, bad grammar, and abuse. Educated society in India may be divided shortly thus. First, there is the class of people who hate everything that is Indian, call natives "niggers," and think that no good can ever come out of Nazareth. This class, we trust, is decreasing in numbers. Then there is the class of people who are for ever talking about the duty of governing India for the benefit of India, and who think that not to fall down and worship every man wearing a big puggree with long stockings and patent leather boots, and B. A. after their name, is the mark of a narrow and bigoted spirit. Lastly, we trust there is an intermediate class, who assert that though, of course, England has a duty to India, she also has a duty to herself, who perceive the difference between the Presidency Town and the Mofussil, and who cannot understand how the Secretary to an Association, though even it possess Sirdars among its members, can instruct the Government on matters about which he was quite ignorant but a few years past.

Native Associations are not an unmixed evil, if only they will keep to their proper sphere. If it be desirable that native widows should remarry, then let Native Associations agitate "widow remarriage." If there be any degrading custom current in any caste or castes, then let Native Associations agitate the disuse of that custom; or if, to quote the *Indu Prakash*, the *Bombay Gazette* in its self-sufficient ignorance is unable to see the real state of the country, then let Native Associations remove the cataract from the *Gazette's* eye, and "agitateu" no doubt the *Gazette* will be. But, as we said before, and say again, why worry Government? We pointed out the uselessness of the petition from the Ahmedabad Association, and no one has contradicted our assertion. We pointed out the uselessness of the letter from the Poona Association, and the *Indu Prakash* has failed to show the use of such a letter *on such a subject*. And then, to add another testimony to the truth of our argument, there appears the petition from the Broach Association, so ludicrously absurd that even our daily contemporary feels compelled to poke his goodnatured fun at it.

These truths offend our native friends, but they are worth consideration. The art of self-government cannot be learnt in a day, nor will it come intuitively or by writing nonsense. How childish it is for the *Indu Prakash* to talk about the Police Commissioner not pretending to equality with the several Sirdars of the first class who grace the lists of the Poona "Sarvajanik Sabha." One would think the *Indu Prakash* had too often used the hackneyed phrase, "A man's a man for a' that," to make such a mistake. And our native friends should not indulge in similies; they are not good at them, nor at comparisons. Fancy comparing Dalhousie with Sir Bartle Frere!

THE new French 5 per cent. loan is now quoted, we observe, at 96¼.

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS W. MACKENZIE, C.B., C.S.I., has been permitted to retire from the Madras Medical Service.

THE annual fair is to be held as usual this year at Palampore, in the month of November. It will open on the 1st, and continue throughout the month.

THE clergymen, a Calcutta paper informs us, appear anxious to know whether any chaplains are to be attached to the European regiments at the Camp at Delhi.

CAPTAIN HOLROYD, Director of Public Instruction for the Punjab, leaves the country shortly on furlough. It is said to be probable that Dr. Leitner will be appointed to succeed him.

IT is stated that Dr. Hunter, Principal of the Grant Medical College, intends shortly to proceed to England on eighteen months leave, and it is believed that Dr. Ward will act for him during his absence.

ON Friday there was a rumour current at Umballa that the Deputy Commissioner of Loodiana, and the District Superintendent of Police, had been attacked by the Kookas. The Umballa paper is inclined to place very little faith in the report.

THE Rev. Mr. Baldwin, Chaplain of Lahore, has intimated to the authorities his resignation of his appointment, in consequence of their refusing to consider his proposal for a new church. At present, we read, the Christians of Lahore worship in the tomb of a Mahomedan harlot.

ALTHOUGH this year an unusual amount of rain has fallen in the Punjab, Lahore has not had a proportionate share. During the last month showers fell occasionally in the neighbourhood, but scarcely a drop in Lahore itself. In some parts of the district the newly-sown crops are almost destroyed for want of rain.

WE are very glad to hear that there is no foundation for the rumour in circulation against an excellent and painstaking Commanding Officer at Nuggur. We trust the authorities will not listen to a trumped-up and mischievous report, for a harder working man, we believe, there is not in the service, though his zeal may have offended some one.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, we read, displayed, during his Assam tour, a special interest in the various hill-tribes, having specimens of the different races brought for his inspection wherever possible. On his way from Gowhatty to Shillong he is said to have been attended for a considerable distance by an extensive following of aborigines in every variety of dress and undress, and was entertained with a grand display of dancing, singing, and music.

WE learn from our Allahabad contemporary that the appeal of the Commander-in-Chief to the Indian Army, in behalf of the sick and wounded at the close of the late war, has been responded to by the subscription of Rs. 37,000. Of this sum the R. H. A. subscribed Rs. 1,683; the Hussar regiments, Rs. 1,577; the Royal Artillery, Rs. 2,611; the British Infantry, Rs. 11,971; the European Invalid Battalion, Rs. 11; the Bengal Cavalry, Rs. 2,315; the Punjaub Cavalry, Rs. 148; the Native Infantry, Rs. 4,801; the Sappers and Miners, Rs. 32; the Ghoorkhas, Rs. 528; the Madras Cavalry, Rs. 75; the Bhopal Battalion, Rs. 45. Station subscriptions amounted to Rs. 7,666; those at the depôts to Rs. 695; while miscellaneous and anonymous brought in Rs. 2,200.

THE *Indian Public Opinion* publishes the following extract from the diary of the Shah of Persia:—"The *King of Kings* amuses himself all the summer months in the hunting grounds to the north of Persia, and now enlightens his people by sending his diary written in the '*Dustkhutt i Mobarak*' (his own blessed handwriting) to the *Times of Persia*, the only newspaper in the land, published weekly. The following is an instance of one day—and from one learn all. 'I got up very early this morning and drank my tea, mounted the white horse given me by ——— and took the French gun which is *loaded from behind*.——. Several of my princes accompanied me, my army followed. We soon put up an antelope—all fired at it, but did not hit it, a great grief to us. I arrived for breakfast. After eating, marched towards ——— ———. Saw a hare, fired at it myself, and shot it with such skill that all the army were astonished.' The following is an extract from a *private* diary of the same date:—"12,000 people died in Ispahan this spring of starvation, 27,000 in this province, and bad bread sold for 6d. a lb. We have as bad a time before us again."

THE following paragraph from the Lahore papers reveals a rather alarming state of affairs:—"No order has yet been issued regarding the execution of Bishon Singh, the confirmation not having yet arrived from Simla. Considerable excitement and a sort of fear prevail among the natives, who have several times rushed in crowds to the city gate on the rumour that the execution was about to take place. A clerk who resides in a house adjoining the city wall deposed in the Commissioner's Court on Wednesday, that he heard a band of natives singing near his house during the previous night that the English rule was over, and they were prepared to shed their blood like water for their faith. He told them to move on, but they insolently told him to come down and they would explain, but he prudently declined. The police have been told to keep their fire-arms loaded, and the artillery at Meean Meer warned to be in readiness at a moment's notice. The artillery detachment in the fort has been strengthened. There is therefore no longer any danger of that which was the only apprehension, that there were no means to resist a sudden riot. Lahore and Umritsur are fortunate in having Commissioners who are not only inclined to stick to their work, but know how to do it. *For a year and a half no Lieutenant-Governor has been resident in the capital of the Punjab!*"

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 12TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady.
Fair Dhollera, 7¼d
The Manchester Market has been firm, but little doing.
7 lbs. Shirtings, 8s. 1½d.
8¼ lbs. do. 9s. 7¾d.
40's Mule Twist, 1s. 1½d.
Arrived from Bombay, Esk and Gazellaw.

ST. LEGER RACE.

(*By Submarine Cable.*)

THE St. Leger, which was run in England yesterday afternoon, terminated as follows, after a good race:—

Hannah 1
Albert Victor 2
Ringwood 3
Ten ran.

POONA REGATTA.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.

(*Specially telegraphed for the Bombay Gazette.*)

The final heat for the Sassoon Cup was a splendid race. The Civilian crew came in the winners by half a length. The Staff crew were second, and the Bombay boat was third.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Lieutenant-Colonel B. R. Whittaker, Bombay Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Surgeon W. A. Smith, M.D., of the Madras Medical Establishment, has been granted furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

Captain M. J. J. Mignon, Staff Corps, Station Staff Officer, Hyderabad, to officiate as Brigade Major during such time as Major Plomer may officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, or until further orders.

Captain A. Mairs, Madras Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1868, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board in England.

Mr. C. Denton, Assistant to the Presidency Paymaster, assumed charge of the Presidency Pay Office as a temporary measure, from 29th August last, the date of Major Knight's departure for Europe on furlough.

Captain F. L. Fraser, Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, to be a Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General on the establishment, vice Major Hobson, whose tenure of office will expire on the 6th proximo.

THE COST OF THE POLICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "X. Y." has made two or three appearances in your columns since my last letter, which was published in your issue of the 1st instant, and which showed the different errors into which "X. Y." had fallen, either from design or from the want of proper and reliable materials.

Your correspondent does not seem to be possessed of the authenticated returns of the actual cost of the Police from 1862 till 1869 published by the Municipality, but his resources appear to be limited merely to a comparative statement appended to Colonel Bruce's report, which does not profess to exhibit the actual cost for any one year. It contains three columns, the first devoted to the Police establishments proposed or sanctioned in Sir George Clerk's minute of 11th October 1861; the second to the Budget estimate of cost with grain batta sanctioned under Government Resolution No. 1,913, dated 12th December 1863; and the third to the Establishments as proposed by Colonel Bruce. It is this comparative statement on the strength of which "X. Y." makes his parade of figures. Now about the cost of 1864, then about the number of the force and so forth. The proper statements are either unknown or inaccessible to this writer, and yet he has the modesty to venture upon an attack of well-examined and thoroughly-tested results of official documents exhibiting the *actual* cost and strength of the force set forth in the memorial of the Bench.

Your correspondent "X. Y." does not, and it seems will not, see what I at first thought was the error, but what must now be termed the falsehood, of quoting from mere *sanctioned* or *budgetted* establishments, in preference to the actual and *bona fide* charges. He seems further to cling to the disingenuousness of taking the Water Police, the Dockyard Police, and the Government Guards into account, as part of the regular City Police, with which alone is the Municipality concerned; whereas the numerical strength, as well as the charges of these establishments, must be put out of consideration in exhibiting the police force which the Municipality has to maintain. In my last letter I have shown the utter erroneousness (not to say anything worse) of the figures put forth with such an array of detail by your correspondent, and I dare to affirm that the figures which he now brings forward as the strength and cost of 1862 are (based as they are on the same document as his first figures) entirely wrong. I will not enter into a discussion of the details of the figures; that will be too tedious for your readers; whilst the hope I had entertained of awakening candour in the breast of your correspondent is a very forlorn one. As an instance among several of the uncompromising nature of your correspondent's dealings with the statement appended to Colonel Bruce's report, I would just point out that the total strength of the force as there proposed is 4,456 (including the Water and Dockyard Police, &c., which ought to have been excluded by your correspondent), whilst your correspondent, thinking to improve that statement by making room for the Commissioner of Police, an office since separated from that of the Senior Magistrate of Police, actually adds one to that number and makes the strength to be 1,457.

It remains for me to add that the only satisfactory mode of arriving at a conclusion is for your correspondent "X. Y." to cease his beating about the bush *incognito*, and to call one of these days at your office, where I shall be glad to come and exhibit the statements which I have consulted in the framing of the memorial. In your presence, Mr. Editor, all the attempts at misleading and mystification which your correspondent has been making would end I hope for ever. He cannot object in reason to the fairness or the effectiveness of this proposal. The memorial prepared by me, I would say in conclusion, had, before its production at the meeting, been shown to several Justices, amongst others the Municipal Commissioner and the Controller. I have neither the time nor the inclination to continue this discussion any longer with an anonymous and, therefore, irresponsible writer.—Yours, faithfully,

NARAYEN VASUDEWJEE.

Bombay, 13th September.

** Mr. Narayen's challenge, in the concluding paragraph of his letter, is fair enough, and we hope our correspondent "X. Y." will accept it.—ED. *B. G.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 13th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29·85, rainfall 72 cents.

CANNANORE, 13th Sept., 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 76·5, barometer 29·960, rainfall 27 cents.

VINGORLA, 13th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 7 cents.

TUTICORIN, 13th Sept., 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 90, barometer 29·870.

MANGALORE, 13th Sept., NOON.—Weather fair, barometer 29·7, rainfall 4 cents.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MUTINEER LIAKAT ALI.

WE are very glad to be able to confirm the account, quoted in yesterday's *Gazette* from the *Pioneer*, of the capture, in this presidency, of one of the worst of the mutineers of 1857, Moulvie Liakat Ali of Allahabad.

The capture was effected by the Bombay Police, Mr. Edginton personally doing the work, on the 5th July last, at the Byculla Railway station. Liakat Ali was arrested just as he was starting up-country by train. A quantity of seditious documents and bars of gold of the value of about Rs. 6,000 were found in his carpet bag, and he has now been recognized by two merchants from Allahabad as without doubt the Liakat Ali who in 1857, after the rising of the sepoys and massacre of the European officers at Allahabad, set himself up there as the "Viceroy" of the King of Delhi. The Bombay police had been watching the man for some time before they made the seizure.

A telegram has been received by Mr. Souter from the magistrate at Allahabad, begging that the prisoner may not be sent over without a strong guard to escort him.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE HARVEST.

THE following reports of the state of the weather and prospects of the harvest for the fortnight ending 13th September 1871, were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press by Government:—

AHMEDABAD.—Rainfall in the city one inch ninety-eight cents. Prospects good.

DHARWAR.—Rainfall at Dharwar fifty cents. The crops have revived from the rain which fell on 28th and 29th ultimo, but are withering again. Rain much wanted. There is but little drinking water in the tanks.

KHANDEISH.—Rainfall one inch ninety-five cents. Prospects bad.

POONA.—Rainfall in the city five inches and twenty-seven cents. In four western districts khureef crops generally good: in four eastern districts sowing of rubbee commenced in a few villages.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

GUZERAT.

THE following reports, up to 11th instant, have been received from Mr. A. Stormont, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Broach:—

"Cotton fields are looking quite healthy, and in some parts even vigorous; height of plants six to eighteen inches.

"Other crops, such as jowar, rice, &c., are gradually re-assuming that fine deep-green colour, which is a sure sign of healthy root-action—and in so far a guarantee of a rich harvest. It seems surprising to every one that things are getting on so well, since the rainfall up to date is only 18·39 inches, or about half of our average allowance.

"In Chumbergaum, Pallej and Meagaum, the cotton is very fine: a few fields round the village of Pallej are by some considered to be the strongest in the whole of Broach district.

"In Baroda and places north cotton is not quite so promising and not at all extensively cultivated. The principal crop is bajree, which is good, and in some places earlier than usual.

"The experimental crops are in good condition. The town manure as usual is producing plants much stronger than those grown with composts. Refreshing showers continue to fall."

Reports up to the 9th and 11th instant have come to hand from the sub inspectors in charge of the several talookas in the Surat, Broach, and Ahmedabad districts, to the effect that the cotton plants are in excellent condition, and that for the present no more rain was needed, though a supply after a week or ten days would be necessary. The cultivators are still busy weeding their fields. Jowaree and bajree crops between Surat and Broach present a promising appearance, and the ryots appear to be satisfied with their progress—especially cotton.

KHANDEISH.

In continuation of his report, dated 9th instant, Mr. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector for Khandeish, writes as follows:—

"I beg to submit a complete statement of the amount of rain which fell in this district from 31st August to 3rd September, and of the total from the beginning of June to the 4th September. In Tulloda, which had hitherto been most favoured with regard to rainfall, only 60 cents fell recently, and the crops are reported to be slightly suffering in consequence; but there can be little cause for anxiety, as the reported rainfall up to date shows a rather large amount. The talooka in question produces very little cotton.

"In the other north-west talookas a fair quantity of rain has fallen, and prospects in regard to all crops are for the present favourable. In the southern part of Yerdah Lound (as already reported)

THE MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

ADDITIONAL CALL UPON CONTRIBUTORIES.

At the High Court, before Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Ferguson, instructed by Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared the other day and applied that a call of Rs. 40 per share should be made on all the contributories of the company. The contributories had by advertisements in the newspapers been invited to appear at the hearing of the application; and a number of them appeared to oppose the proposed call.

The Mercantile Credit and Financial Association was a joint stock company started about the dreamy days of 1864, and, like the other concerns of the time, soon came to grief. The Oriental Financial, which has since gone into liquidation, obtained a decree against the Mercantile Credit; and the latter being unable to satisfy the decree, Mr. P. E. Bendir, who was then manager of the Oriental Financial, presented a petition to the High Court, under the Companies' Act of 1866, to declare the Mercantile Credit insolvent, and to get it wound up. An order was made to that effect, and Mr. Bendir was appointed official liquidator to wind up its affairs. Mr. Bendir carried on the liquidation for about a year, and resigned his office in May 1868, when Mr. T. F. Punnett was appointed liquidator, and has since continued to act as such. In August 1867 a call of Rs. 150 a share was made, and it was out of the proceeds of this call and the proceeds of the sale of some property belonging to the association, that payments had been made hitherto to creditors of the company. The present liabilities of the association had to be satisfied, and a call of Rs. 40 per share was deemed necessary. Mr. Bendir gave full releases from all present and future calls to the holders of 4,173 shares, and there were now only 9,134 shares on which a call could be made.

The application of the learned counsel was based on an affidavit made by Mr. T. F. Punnett, official liquidator of the association, as follows:—

The abovementioned association was ordered to be wound up under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act, Act 10 of 1866, by an order made in the above matter by this Court on the 13th April 1867; and Paul Edward Bendir, then of Bombay, European, was appointed official liquidator by an order dated 30th April 1867. Mr. Bendir was, by an order of this Court on the 29th May 1868, allowed to resign his place as official liquidator, and I was appointed and have since acted as official liquidator in his place. A list of the contributories of the association was made out, and on the 24th August 1867, it was settled by the Hon. the Chief Justice, then Mr. Justice Westropp, and the result of such settlement was that 855 shareholders, holding 12,307 shares, were settled upon it. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount required to meet the liabilities of the association, by an order of this Court, made on the 22nd July 1867, a call of Rs. 150 per share was made on the contributories. The said call of Rs. 150 has up to the present time produced the sum of Rs. 3,06,033-3-11. I have pressed the defaulting contributories in order to get them to pay up the further sums outstanding on account of the call, but I fear that but little further can be obtained from them. Mr. Bendir has compromised with about 257 contributories holding 4,173 shares, and released them from all liabilities in respect both of present and future calls, and it is probable that he has given similar releases to other contributories, of which he has never handed over to me the counterparts of the agreements of compromise. The balance now remaining due to the creditors of the association, in respect of principal and interest, is Rs. 39,000 or thereabouts, and there is also due in respect of law charges the sum of Rs. 5,000 or thereabouts, making the total liabilities of the association amount to Rs. 44,000 or thereabouts. In order to provide the said sum of Rs. 44,000, it is necessary to make a further call on the several persons who have been settled upon the list of contributories, other than and except 257 shareholders, holding 4,173 shares, who have been released from future liability as before mentioned. The net average amount realised by the said call of Rs. 150 is Rs. 18-10-0 per share, and upon that basis, and having regard to the probability that some of the contributories will partly or wholly fail to pay, I believe that I shall be able, in realising the amount required, as before mentioned, it is necessary that a call of Rs. 40 per share should be made.

Mr. Ghandibhoy J. Mody, on behalf of Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, said that his client was never a shareholder of the Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, and that the notice served upon him was probably meant for some other person of the same name.

His Lordship said he would hear an objection to the amount of the proposed call if the applicant was a contributory; but as he did not admit he was, he could not make any application. The matter of it would very likely be considered by the liquidator when he enforced the call.

Mr. Pandurang Bhalibadra, a contributory, submitted that it would not have been necessary to make the proposed call had the claims upon well-to-do contributories not been compromised for very small sums. If they had been recovered in full, the proceeds of the previous call would have sufficed to meet the company's liabilities.

The reply to this was that the proceedings of the late liquidator had been sanctioned by the Court; and that perhaps he did not know the means of those contributories.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, on behalf of Venayek Pandurang, submitted that his client had passed under the time-expired Act 28 of 1855, and that as his estate had been finally wound up, no call should be made upon him.

His Lordship remarked that the application was made too soon, and that the proper time to make it would be when the liquidator proceeded to enforce the call.

A number of other contributories were present on the occasion, but said nothing.

His Lordship made an order for a call of Rs. 40 per share upon the contributories of the association, to be paid on 9th October 1871, and proceedings to be adjourned till 9th November 1871.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS TO THE REV. RICHARD STOTHERT, M.A.

A MEETING was held on Saturday last in the Free General Assembly's Institute, to present an address to the Rev. Richard Stothert, M.A., on the eve of his departure to England. There was a large gathering of European ladies and gentlemen present, as well as a large number of natives. The following address was read by Mr. Anundrao Sukharam Barve, B.A.:—

To the Rev. Richard Stothert, M.A., Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland, Bombay.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—We, the undersigned friends and pupils, beg to express our regret that you are constrained by ill-health to leave the shores of our country, in which you have laboured upwards of ten years with zeal, both as a missionary and teacher. We have always felt respect for you, for your accurate and varied scholarship, and the unostentatious manner in which you have made use of your learning. Your sincere aversion to all adulation and strict adherence to principle, at the sacrifice of even the goodwill of your friends, have made a peculiar impression upon our minds, and we look upon men of such sterling moral worth as the greatest benefactors of our country, in which but few, both of natives and Europeans, show the same disinterested regard for principle.

You have, moreover, exhibited in your personal dealings with us, and in matters relating to the interest of our country at large, a magnanimity of sentiment and breadth of view that make your loss to our country, though for a temporary period, a cause of deep regret to us; and we earnestly hope that you and your amiable lady will speedily return to our shores with renewed health and strength.

In conclusion, we request you to accept this address and its accompaniment as a humble token of our heartfelt appreciation of your worth and our grateful regard for you.—We beg to remain, Rev. and dear Sir, yours obediently.

The Rev. J. S. Robertson, who was in the chair, then presented the address to Mr. Stothert, and two shawls,—one to Mr. Stothert, and the other to Mrs. Stothert. Mr. Stothert, in thanking his pupils and friends for the honour they had done him, reviewed the history of education in India for the past twelve years, and pointed out the marked change that had taken place. The caste system had not now such a strong hold on the people as then; the intercourse between different religionists was more free; the native youth had acquired a greater breadth of view and sentiment; and the progress of missions was encouraging. The Rev. Dhunjeebhai Nowrojee, Mr. Gunputrao Raghunath, and Mr. N. Spencer, senior, then addressed the meeting, after which Mr. Robertson closed the meeting with the benediction.

SHIPPING NEWS.

THE SHIP FAZ RUBANEE, 827 tons, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Jedda with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE UMOOZI, 442 tons, Captain Thomas Miles, arrived yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of 8,692 bags of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Cowasjee and Manockjee.

THE SHIP WHITTINGTON, 969 tons, Captain John Purdy, will sail to-day for London with a cargo of 200 bales of cotton, 5,901 cwts. of linseed, 4,284 cwts. of rapeseed, 206 cwts. of coir yarn, 1,282½ cwts. of coffee, 46½ cwts. of teeth, 416½ cwts. of hemp, 172½ cwts. of horns, 20 cwts. of gum, 3,071½ cwts. of galls, and 221 bales rags.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM SIND.

APPENDED is a statement of cotton shipped from the ports in Sind, in the Bombay presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of August 1871:—

No. of Bales.	Quantity.	Value.	By what Ships.	To what Ports
500	1,98,000 lbs.	Rs. 60,000	Str. Kurrachee..	London.*
138	54,096	16,500	,,	Hong-Kong.*
465	1,81,9 8	49,310	,, Koina	Do.*
243	95,256	24,300	,,	London.*
132	45,480	12,000	,, Ethopia ...	Do.*
328	1,29,024	34,895	Ship Athene ...	Do.
429	1,91,668	48,900	,, Wellamo...	Havre.
2,278	8,92,762 lbs., or 1,384 candies and 562 lbs.	2,43,205		

N.B.—80 lbs. equal to 1 maund; 8 maunds equal to 1 candy.

Note.—In addition to the above, there were shipped to Bombay for transhipment to foreign ports:—

* 2,955 pressed bales, weighing 8,08,732 lbs., of the value of Rs. 7,9 0,105.

* For transhipment via Bombay.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Fourth Criminal Sessions—Chief Justice Westropp presiding—met again yesterday in the High Court.

THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

John North Fenwick, adjudged on Monday guilty of forgery committed at Poona on the 7th August last, was brought forward for sentence. He was asked if he had anything to say, and replied he had nothing beyond desiring the Court to take into consideration his previous defence and good character, regarding which he had handed in certificates.

The Chief Justice said that so far as he could judge from the certificates handed in prisoner appeared to have borne a good character up to the time of the commission of the present offence. But nevertheless that offence being a very serious one—one for which forty years ago capital punishment might have been the result, and one which even in this country rendered any one committing it liable to imprisonment for life—and at the same time, taking the fact into consideration that in this country rigorous confinement was very severe for a European, he felt he could not inflict a less sentence than rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. The forgery was aggravated in having been committed on a comrade, and he felt that if a more lenient sentence were passed such crimes might be of more frequent occurrence.

The prisoner was then removed, and the next case called was one for

EMBEZZLEMENT AND CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

Muthooralal Mucoocondrao (Hindoo) was charged with criminal breach of trust, and Withuldass Megjjee (Hindoo) was charged with aiding and abetting the commission of criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Starling appeared for the prosecution, and gave an outline of the case. Muthooralal was cashier to a person named Heerachund who was moonim to Ghirdharlal Maharaj in the Bombay firm Navildas Purshotumdas. Muthooralal acted under the directions of Heerachund. Some time in July last, Heerachund had gone off to Bhoorampore on the Maharaj's business. He came back again to Bombay in two or three days, but he did not then seem to have in any way interfered with the business, and in a short time he again left. Muthooralal seems then to have made an entry in the cash book debiting Heerachund with the sum of Rs. 72,000, which sum appeared by the entry to have been paid to Heerachund. The entry was in the handwriting of Muthooralal, but to the entry there was no signature whatever; and he could prove that the custom of the establishment was that whenever money was paid to any party, that party put his signature to the transaction. On the face of it, therefore, this entry was not apparently made in the ordinary course of business. As he expected to prove, that Rs. 72,000 were not received by Heerachund to his order, nor were they paid out by his authority. In fact, the evidence was expected to show that the Rs. 72,000 were stolen or embezzled by Muthooralal. Another person in the employment of the Maharaj, named Ramdas, seemed by some means to have come into the knowledge of this entry, and had some conversation with Muthooralal, who put him on his oath not to reveal the affair, and made an arrangement by which Ramdas was to get Rs. 30,000 and himself Rs. 42,000. Muthooralal ordered Ramdas to hire a room, where his share of the money could be hidden. Accordingly a room was hired of one Withuldas, a landlord, and now one of the prisoners, and he was to be paid Rs. 2,000. Muthooralal and Withuldas accordingly went to the house of Withuldas, and Rs. 42,000 were hidden there. Ramdas went with his money to one Lukhmidas Khimjee, and after a full statement made there the Rs. 30,000 were handed over to the police. On the information being given to the magistrate, Withuldas and Muthooralal were taken into custody, and on knowledge of the affair being denied the magistrate committed the prisoners. It would be seen that Muthooralal was responsible for the entry, and he was also responsible for giving the money out of the treasury of the firm. Muthooralal was practically the chief prisoner, and as no evidence would be led against Withuldas, he desired him to be released and placed in the witness-box.

His Lordship agreed to Withuldas being released as "Not guilty," and ordered him to be retained as a witness under strict surveillance.

The first witness called was Ramdas Purmanundas who, examined by Mr. Starling, deposed—I am a servant in the employ of a moonim of the Maharaj Ghirdharlaji. I am employed as collector of outstanding debts. I know the prisoner at the bar. He was cashier. The moonim of the firm was Heerachund Hemraj. In the month of June I remember when Heerachund was away from Bombay on business, and also when he came back and stayed in Bombay four or five days. The day he left Bombay was the 1st of June. On the same day Muthooralal spoke to me about some things in the cash-book. This was after Heerachund had left Bombay. He spoke to me about the cash on the Esplanade. He said, "The moonim has gone to Bhoorampore. I will pay you Rs. 30,000, and I will take Rs. 42,000. Don't you mention this to anybody else." He also said, "I will debit the sum of Rs. 72,000 to the moonim, and you will give evidence to the effect that the moonim took away the money. I have kept open the cash account for two days," meaning he had not written it up. He said nothing more to me on that day. The next time we had conversation about this sum was on the 10th or 12th of June, at the Mahaluxmee Tank. He asked me to take an oath, and said, "I will give you Rs. 30,000 and I will take Rs. 42,000." He told me that I ought to take this oath about what was to mention anything about these rupees to anybody. I swore the oath upon my religion. On the 13th of June, the following day, he told me to look for a room, and said, "We will keep the money with a man in whom you may have confidence. I have written to a relative, and on his arrival I will give him my portion of the money." On the second day, I went to Withuldas, because Muthooralal had told me he wanted to deposit his money with some one. Withuldas was to get Rs. 2,000, and he and I hired a room for Muthooralal in Jamlee street, near the Null Bazaar. The room was hired in the name of Withuldas. On the following day after, Muthooralal told me to meet him at the Jowanallijee's temple about eleven or twelve at night. I went there. When Muthooralal came, he had a bundle under his arm. We went together to the room we had previously hired, and which was on the first storey, where Withuldas was waiting. Withuldas dug a hole in the earthen floor about a foot in depth. Muthooralal then took notes out of the bundle, and gave them to Withuldas. He next tied his notes, amounting, he said, to Rs. 42,000, in a handkerchief, put the bundle in a bag, and then gave the bag to Withuldas. (Shown a bag). That is the bag. (Shown handkerchief.) The same white handkerchief in which the notes were tied was like this one. Withuldas buried the bag in the hole. I and Muthooralal then left the room and went downstairs, and he gave me notes of the value of Rs. 30,000. Withuldas did not get his Rs. 2,000. I took my Rs. 30,000, and went to one Gooloo Topun, and deposited them with him. The next clock next day I went alone to Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, and made a statement to him. I then went to a solicitor with Lukhmidas, and made another statement. Subsequently I laid an information, and then went with Mr. Lockley, Superintendent of Police, to the hired room, where the money was deposited. Withuldas was not there, and the name, but Muthooralal was not there. Mr. Lockley searched the room in the presence of that gentleman (pointing out Mr. Payne, solicitor.) (Laughter.) I pointed out the spot where the bag containing the notes was buried. The bag was opened in the presence of Withuldas, and Rs. 32,000 and something over, all the notes, were found, and we then went to the chowkey. Questions were put by Mr. Lukhmidas in the presence of that gentleman (Mr. Payne was again pointed out). The missing notes were asked for, and Withuldas said he did not know anything about them. The entry, debiting the money to the moonim, was pointed out to me by Muthooralal. That was on the 14th June. (Shown book). That is the entry. The handwriting is that of Muthooralal. This book is the cash book of the firm. There is a larger book. I cannot say whether this is the pucka or the outcha book. The translation of the Guzeratti entry on the credit side of the book is "Jaith Sood 11th, the day of the week Tuesday (30th May 1871.) Cash, by the hand of Moonim Heerachand Hemraj, who having received it went away—Rs. 72,000."

Cross-examined by Mr. Anstey—I have been four years in the service of the Maharaj in the Bombay firm. The shrine is at Nathawar in the Marwar State. I have never been there. The prisoner was sent down from there by the Maharaj six or seven months ago to be his cashier here. I do not know whether prisoner has served him faithfully for thirty years or more. I do not know whether prisoner's family have been in the Maharaj's service for three generations, and I never heard anything about it. The book containing the entry is called the Tippan book. I do not know anything about the books in my office. I know there is one called the "Rozemail," or daily cash book. I do not know anything about it. I am quite sure I saw Mr. Payne on both the occasions I have previously referred to. (Laughter.) I am as certain of that as anything I ever said. I don't remember whether Mr. Payne was then masquerading in a policeman's uniform. He might have been there in a policeman's uniform. (Laughter.) The places of meeting with Muthooralal were chosen to give weight and solemnity to the promises or oaths. I would not have kept quiet in the matter, because it was not my intention to defraud. (The following sentence in the witness's deposition made before the magistrate was read:—"The said Gooloo having, as I am informed, disclosed this matter to Mr. Lukhmidas, I also have stated the said circumstances to him. The said Heerachund is shortly expected in Bombay, and therefore I charge Muthooralal with criminal breach of trust.") It is true that I made these statements. I said, "Goolooo, what am I to do with these notes?" Gooloo said, "This money is for religious purposes, and should not be kept;" and Gooloo proposed that as Lukhmidas Khimjee was the Sheth of our caste he should be informed. I told him to do what was proper. It was not my wish to give up the money. I went to Gooloo to take his advice as to what I was to do. I did not tell Gooloo this money was for religious purposes. I told him that the money was given to me by the cashier. I am sure I did not say to him the money "was not for religious purposes."

Mr. Anstey was proceeding to question the witness further on this point when,

The Chief Justice said—I think the witness's meaning on this point is perfectly plain.

Mr. Anstey—I do not think it is plain. I am under the belief that the witness told a lie, and wanted to leave a false impression upon Gooloo.

The Chief Justice—The witness has stated clearly that immediately on asking this man, Gooloo, what should be done with the money, he was answered, "This money cannot be kept. It is for religious purposes." It was Gooloo, and not the witness, who said "the money was for religious purposes."

Mr. Anstey—The witness said, "I did not say the money was not for religious purposes."

The Chief Justice—Then if he did not tell him, he probably avoided telling a lie. He has said he did not say the money was for religious purposes.

Mr. Anstey—I do not understand your Lordship; but this interruption clearly interferes with my line of cross-examination.

The Chief Justice—It is an attempt to make the witness say what he did not say, and I cannot allow that.

Mr. Anstey—Your Lordship, I must respectfully tell you that I deny this charge of making witnesses say what they did not say.

The Chief Justice—I did not say that you intentionally meant to mislead the witness, but I think your examination had a tendency to lead to a misunderstanding, and there must be no misunderstanding permitted.

Mr. Anstey—There is no misunderstanding, and on my part there shall be none. Now that this unfortunate episode has occurred, I shall at once tell the jury and your Lordship that the view I take is this, that this man went to Gooloo stating he had got the money from the killadar for religious purposes; that he asked Gooloo what to do with it, and that Gooloo, not knowing what this man was about, said at once that the money was for religious purposes and could not be kept.

The Chief Justice—Gooloo did not, nor does anybody, intimate that witness said he got the money for religious purposes.

Mr. Anstey—But Gooloo was under that impression. The Chief Justice—No, apparently not. The witness has not said anything to lead to that inference.

Mr. Anstey—But I shall show by Gooloo.

The Chief Justice—At all events, Mr. Anstey, you must continue your examination now.

Mr. Anstey—I cannot do so, if the cross-examination is to be taken out of my hands.

The Chief Justice—You had better go on now.

Mr. Anstey—Then I must begin my examination again. This interruption will necessitate this.

The Chief Justice—Mr. Anstey, you are quite mistaken if you think you are going to have your own way in this Court. There must be no misunderstanding on that point. You will proceed, and you must not repeat anything that is unnecessary.

Mr. Anstey—I do not think anybody can say there is a misunderstanding here, and——

The Chief Justice—No, I do not think anybody can. Continue your evidence.

Cross-examination continued—I told Gooloo I had received that money from the killadar. I did not tell him it was for religious purposes, but he said as this money appertains to religious and charitable purposes it should not be kept. Upon hearing that, I did not say it has been given to me either for charitable or religious purposes. What I said to Gooloo was this, "The killadar has given me this money, what shall I do?" I did not tell him that the cashier had given me this money as my own property. Gooloo said Lukhmidas should be informed. The first thing I heard after this was that either Gooloo or Lukhmidas were taking measures to prosecute those concerned in this matter. I heard it for the first time from Lukhmidas, who sent for me at once. He did not tax me with being a party to a criminal act in connection with this money. He did not say the money had been stolen. During the conversation with Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee he asked me to tell him all about how the money had been got. He did not tell me the money had been given up by Mr. Edgington. He did not tell me that he suspected Withuldas and me of having stolen the money. He did not show me the notes. After I reached Lukhmidas's house Gooloo was sent for. In fact, I was sent to fetch Gooloo. I had a conversation with Mr. Lukhmidas previous to this. I told him I and the cashier were present when the money was counted, and that I pocketed Rs. 30,000. I told this before I was sent by Lukhmidas to Gooloo. Lukhmidas, Gooloo, and I went to an attorney's office—to the gentleman sitting there—(pointing to Mr. Payne). I know it was not to a chowkey. We then went and lodged an information. All this took place on the same day. I went and deposited the money with Gooloo. About four or five in the afternoon we went to Withuldas's house, and got the money. About eight o'clock I went to my own house. I went the next day to the office, but the man in charge told me I need not attend. I am not now collector. I was dismissed by Kahanadas Metha, a person in charge under the moonim. I still attend the office, as it is near the temple of the Maharaj. The office is not in the temple, but in the temple's compound.

By the Chief Justice—I have no prospects of getting back to the Maharaj's service.

Cross-examination by Mr. Anstey resumed—I did not pay a visit to the office before the arrival of Heerachund from his country. I went when I was sent for. The day Heerachund went to his country the first conversation took place with Muthooralal near the Esplanade about eight or nine at night. Before this we had never spoken upon the subject. (The following parts of the prisoner's deposition before the magistrate were here read:—"The said Muthooralal took from out of the cash of the firm Rs. 72,000 after the departure of the said Heerala, and made an entry on 11th Jaith Sood of the payment of the said sum to Heerachund. On my seeing the said entry, I spoke to the said Muthooralal, and intimated to him that I would report the matter to a partner of the temple. Muthooralal afterwards handed the said sum to me and requested me to keep Rs. 30,000 for myself and give the balance to some person to keep for himself, and that I would not disclose the transaction to anyone. I accordingly deposited Rs. 30,000 with one Gooloo Topun and Rs. 42,000 with one Withuldas Megbjee, now residing at Null Bazker. "The said Gooloo having, as I am informed, disclosed the said matter to Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee I have also done so.") I said all this in my statement. This information was prepared in the solicitor's office by my instruction. Bhai Shunker, Mr. Payne's head clerk, read it over to me in the police court. I was a magistrate's clerk. I was also read to me. When this room was hired by Withuldas he was staying in a house near the Maharaj's temple in the compound. The room he hired was out of the compound, and belonged to one Ludho, an onion dealer of the Lohana caste. I knew him by sight. We are of different castes, I being a Brahmin.

Examination resumed by Mr. Starling—I saw the entry "C" in the cash-book before I had a conversation with Muthooralal. On the 12th of Jaith Vud prisoner pointed out this entry to me. That was the first time I had seen the entry. The conversation at the tank was before I saw the entry, and was on the 13th or 14th Jaith Sood, or the 1st or June. I had no conversation with him before the 13th of Jaith Sood, or the 1st of June. On the 12th of Jaith Vud (14th June) I had some conversation about the rupees. He said, "Do you wait for me outside the temple. We have to deposit notes with some person in whom you may have confidence." That was the day on which we went to get the notes in the room of Withuldas. When Lukhmidas asked me where I got the notes, I said the cashier had given me Rs. 30,000. He said, "Go and fetch Gooloo."

By the Chief Justice—On the 13th of Jaith Sood, the day the moonim went to Bhoorampore, prisoner told me he would make an entry. He told me he would make an entry. I do not know why he told me on this object, but he told me I had to give false evidence that the moonim had taken Rs. 72,000. The statements I made in the Police Court and the statements made here are correct, according to my belief.

The witness then retired.

Withuldas was the next witness called, and, like the previous witness, gave much contradictory evidence, although agreeing in the main particular of receiving the money from Muthooralal.

Gooloo Topun, examined by Mr. Starling—I am a grain broker and carry on business at the bunders. I reside at Mandavie Bunder. I know Ramdas Purmanundas. I have known him for the last ten years. I received Rs. 29,600 from him. I subsequently gave information of what he told me to Lukhmidas Khimjee, at whose request I went to Mr. Edgington, Deputy Commissioner of Police. I had a conversation with both of them. I gave the notes to Lukhmidas.

By the Chief Justice—Lukhmidas has behaved very properly in this matter, in giving information to a respectable man like Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, and also to the solicitors.

Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee was next examined, and generally corroborated the statements of the preceding witness.

The Chief Justice—Now, Mr. Lukhmidas, you did quite right in bringing this matter to the notice of the authorities. In saying that I do not in the slightest degree intimate an opinion against the prisoner.

Mr. James Lockley, Superintendent of Police, was next examined, and related how he found in a hole under ground the bag containing the notes.

Heerachund Hemraj, the moonim of the Bombay firm of Ghirdarlal Maharaj, remembered leaving Bombay in the latter end of May and going to the shrine of the Maharaj. He returned to Bombay on the 26th May, and after a stay of five or six days, he left for Boorhanpore, his native town. Nothing occurred in the cash of the firm. The books were not examined, nor was the balance struck. The shop was left in charge of the cashier, Muthooralal, the prisoner. The firm's cash was kept in an iron safe, of which the prisoner kept the key. The entry of Rs. 72,000 in the firm's book, to the debit of witness, was in the prisoner's handwriting. It did not bear witness's signature, as it ought to do. Witness never authorised prisoner to pay this sum on his own or anybody's account, nor authorised him to make that entry. The prisoner was often under the influence of "bhang."

This witness was cross-examined at great length as to various items in the firm's books, extending over a long period; as to the relative powers of himself and the prisoner to control the affairs of the firm; their respective rights to check each other, &c.

Mr. Lockley, recalled, and examined by Mr. Anstey, said—The prisoner became exceedingly excited when I showed him the warrant. I cannot say whether he was intoxicated.

Cross-examined—Withuldas seemed very much frightened and the prisoner was angry.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Anstey desired the case adjourned till to-day.

The Chief Justice said he would be disposed to agree with Mr. Anstey, but the proceedings for the morrow were otherwise arranged.

Mr. Anstey said he was apprehensive of the effect upon the jury, because they could not be expected to give the same calm consideration to his case at the end of a long day's sitting as they would when refresh in the morning.

The Chief Justice repeated his remark, and said he might say that if the case hung alone upon the evidence of the two prisoners, Withuldas and Ramdas, he would recommend the jury to acquit the prisoners, but he had other considerations.

Mr. Anstey then addressed the jury at some length, and commented strongly on the worthlessness of the first two witnesses; he also animadverted on the fact that no evidence had been called from the witness Heerachund, a servant who had conveyed a message from the prisoner to Heerachund, the moonim, at Bhoorampore, requesting him to come home at once on account of the irregular entry that had been discovered in the books. He doubted much the conduct of Heerachund, the moonim, in the matter, and concluded by setting forth the favourable light in which the prisoner stood when, on being visited by the police inspector, he, without being asked, at once went to a press and put in the inspector's hands the book containing the only evidence that existed against him; and when he also expressed an indignation that was at once contradictory of theories of self-conscious guilt. On the grounds he had set forth he asked the acquittal of the prisoner.

His Lordship the Chief Justice then summed up. He remarked upon the fact that, while the prisoner was the cashier and had the money strictly under his care, no attempt had been made by Mr. Anstey to explain how the money got out of his possession. Looking at that fact, and to the facts that the evidence of the first two witnesses agreed in the main outlines, especially with regard to receiving the money from the prisoner, and also that the entry was not counter-signed by Heerachund, although it was the practice of the house that parties receiving money had to place their signatures to the debit, he thought the jury would be justified in returning a verdict of guilty.

Without retiring the jury returned a unanimous verdict of "guilty" on all the charges.

His Lordship commented on the serious nature of the prisoner's offence, and, in consideration of his great age, said he would not exact from him the full penalty, but would sentence him to only four years' rigorous imprisonment.

Withuldas, and the other witness Ramdas, were discharged, His Lordship remarking they might consider themselves fortunate in not being in the prisoner's position from their conduct in the witness-box and throughout the whole affair.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

James Ventum, who failed to appear as a witness on Monday when cried upon for the Poona forgery case, surrendered himself, and, on the plea that his absence was caused by an accident, he was dismissed with a warning.

The Court then rose about half-past seven.

KURRACHEE AND HYDERABAD GARRISON SKY RACE MEETING.

STEWARDS.—Colonel Marston, Major Thoyts, Captain Worsley, Captain Crawford, Captain Stewart, Captain Anderson; Captain Browne, Honorary Secretary.

1ST DAY, TUESDAY, 17TH OCTOBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Subalterns' Purse." For all horses *bona fide* the property of Subalterns serving in Sind. ¾ mile. Rs. 75 from the fund. Rs. 5 entrance. To carry 10st. 7lb., and to be ridden by Subalterns.

2ND RACE.—"The Derby." For all horses that have never won. Rs. 100 from the fund. Rs. 15 entrance; added to a sweepstake of Rs. 15 for all horses declared to start. Horses which have never before started allowed 3 lb. W. I. T. C. standard. 1 mile.

3RD RACE.—"Pony Race." For all ponies 13 hands 2 in. and under. 7 lb. above W. I. T. C. standard. ½ mile heats. Rs. 50 from the fund. Rs. 5 entrance.

4TH RACE.—"Bullock Race." Open to the World. Gentlemen riders only allowed. 1st prize, Rs. 10; 2nd, Rs. 7; and 3rd, Rs. 5. Entrance Rs. 1.

2ND DAY, THURSDAY, 19TH OCTOBER.

1ST RACE.—"Hack Race." For all horses. ¾ mile heats, 10st. 7lb. Rs. 50 from the fund. Rs. 5 entrance.

2ND RACE.—"The Sind Garrison Cup." For all Arabs. 1 mile. Winner of the Derby to carry 7lb. extra. W. I. T. C. standard raised 7 lb. Rs. 150 from the fund. Rs. 50 entrance.

3RD RACE.—"The Galloways." ¾ mile. Maidens allowed 7 lb. W. I. T. C. standard. Rs. 100 from the fund. Rs. 10 entrance.

4TH RACE.—"The Donkey Race." Same terms as the bullock race. European jockeys only eligible. ½ mile.

3RD DAY, SATURDAY, 21ST OCTOBER.

1ST RACE.—"The Ladies' Purse." For all horses; ¾ of a mile; 10st. 7lb. To be ridden in habits and side-saddles (chignons permitted). Rs. 75 from the fund. Rs. 5 entrance.

2ND RACE.—"Horse Hurdle Race." Six hurdles 3 ft. 6 in. 1 mile. Rs. 75 from the fund. Rs. 5 entrance.

3RD RACE.—"Free Handicap." For all horses that have won during the meeting; forced for winners at an entrance of Rs. 20 for each race won, with the exception of in the Hacks', Ponies', Subalterns', and Ladies' Purses. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 5. Rs. 100 from the fund. 1 mile.

4TH RACE.—"The Amalgamated Handicap." For all camels, hacks, and donkeys. ¼ of a mile. Post entrance 8 annas. 1st prize, Rs. 12; 2nd, Rs. 7; and 3rd, Rs. 5. European jockeys.

RULES.

1.—The Western India Turf Club Rules to be adhered to, unless specially provided for.

2.—Every owner and member of a confederacy entering a horse at the meeting, to subscribe at least Rs. 15 to the fund, except for the Hacks', Ponies', Subalterns' and Ladies' Purses, when Rs. 5 will be sufficient.

3.—Every horse galloped on the Course to pay Rs. 5 fee.

4.—Three horses from different stables to start, or the public money will be withheld. In the event of a race not filling, the Stewards have power to make another.

5.—Handicaps to be made by the Stewards.

6.—All disputes to be referred to the Stewards, and no appeal from their decision allowed.

7.—All entries to be made to the Honorary Secretary by noon on the day preceding the race, when colours must be declared. Any one riding without colours will be fined Rs. 10.

8.—The order in which each day's race will be run to be left to the discretion of the Stewards, who have also the power of postponing the races from day to day in the event of bad weather.

9.—In the event of there being a deficiency in public money, a percentage will be deducted from each race.

10.—Matches can be run with the permission of the Stewards.

11.—All horses will be aged and measured by the Stewards on Saturday the 7th October, at 6 A.M., at the Grand Stand.

12.—All horses running during the meeting can be claimed by any one for Rs. 600 (except the "Derby" and the "Garrison Cup."

13.—No hog-or pony shall be eligible to run during this meeting, unless he has been *bona fide* the property of a resident in Sind on the 10th September 1871.

14. None but gentlemen riders allowed during this meeting.

The length of the Kurrachee Race Course is 1½ miles less 175 yards.

P. A. BROWN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

Kurrachee, 29th August, 1871.

OUR OWN PEOPLE.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

UNDER the sovereignty of the Hon. E. I. Company, certain of their services were reserved for the close rich and kin of the proprietors, of their more distinguished Indian officers, and of a very select few political friends. The Civil Service and the Hon. Company's military forces were to preserve for the younger branches of established Anglo-Indian families so comprised. An interior but still very respectable uncovenanted service was the inheritance, so to speak, of the mixed European races of this country subject to the competition only of adventurers or interlopers, young men born out of the pale of Leadenhall-street, but who had the pluck and self-reliance to pay their own way in this country on the chance of picking up the crumbs. The uncovenanted service so formed entertained in its secret heart a very strong jealousy of its more favoured cousins; this feeling could not be altogether hid, and was met by a social repression which by increment of years has been exaggerated into that there are now at least twenty shades of society in the public service, and this development has been assisted since 1858 by large importations of young Englishmen who have not had the pluck to pay their own way out and run their risk of employment, but who have been led to throw away their connections in the old country, to accept small appointments in this country, the Government paying their outfit and passage money and granting them incomes in the uncovenanted service in appointments for which hundreds of expensively educated youth of European origin, born and bred in this country, are hungry and athirst. Now what is to be the career of our Anglo-Indian youth? They are carefully and generously nurtured, educated to a standard that would be considered good in English middle class society; they are mostly children of the old officials; but year by year they find their chances of Government employ and of promotion in it less and less, owing to the wholesale importation of a class whose natural outlet, failing old England, should be colonial emigration.

Sir Richard Temple the other day specified the Forests and the Telegraph Department as reserves in the uncovenanted service from which in the course of time shall offer similar mediocre emoluments will be equally recruited from home. If post office clerks as a rule got Rs. 200 to 400 a month the appointments would all be filled up from England. The same in street conservancy and every other branch of public service.

The introduction of railways has had much to do in throwing upon the country a number of non-governmental Europeans, but there was a reason for that. Nearly all the scientific and mechanical establishments were of necessity imported, and these very much added to the rising generation of unfriended Indian born English and half-caste children for whom there must be a future of some kind. We believe there is not one of our country born people who would grudge to an independent European coming here at his own expense and making a career by his own energy and fidelity, any advantages that he may gain over them; but it is quite another thing when they see the limited field to which their fathers have trained them rapidly monopolized by the home bred superfluity imported at the cost of India. Put the same question to any Imperial *colony!*

The children of this country have built up an uncovenanted service second to none in the world, and produce in evidence of superior capacity their Kollners, Hollingberys, Cookes, and Thorpes. The interlopers claim Jones and Blessington Roberts and Whitten and many other able men. The door is now being closed to the succession of such men, and if pursuit for the uncovenanted appointments continue to be filled by nominees from home what is left for those nominees but the disappointments they now endure, the regrets they now freely express; and for the boys year by year entering into life from our own schools and colleges, endued with pride in their origin and an intimate knowledge of the people amongst whom they are born, what of them?

There are other fields open to Anglo-Indian youth and they swarm to them. Their disadvantages there are much the same as those that meet them in Government employ, but even in failure there is not the same grievance. Mr. D'Souza has served the same master for ten years and finds Master Edward put over his head. That is only natural—he can't help that. Or Mr. D'Gomez finds that English houses consign their machinery to Tomkinson rather than to him. That can't be helped. Mr. D'Cruz actually goes to England, studies for the bar, comes out a full barrister and obtains little or no practice. That is only an every day instance of the injury that our social customs and preferences inflict upon our neighbours and kin.

Suppose we return to the old practice. Make Europeans welcome when they show by coming to India *at their own expense* that they or their friends have some confidence in their abilities, but for goodness sake don't expend Indian taxes on the importation of boys who have no business to come to this country at all, and who are certain when they arrive at disappointed years of discretion to cast malediction on those who so diverted them.

Again; what future do we offer to country-born young men of English extraction?

How many years will pass before they become a political consideration?

How will they use their political power?

Is it right that Government should persist in encouraging and paying for an influx of European-born lads to steal their poor prizes and drive them into the ranks of what is now lowerism, but in a few years hence may become sedition on the Cuban model?

SCENE in Indianapolis: "Is Mrs. Smith at home?" "No; but walk in. She has just stepped out to get a divorce, and will be back in a few minutes."

WHY was Eve low church before the fall and high church after? Before, she was Eve angelical, but

BANGALORE GOSSIP.

BANGALORE, 8th September.

I HEAR that up to the time of writing, the regiments which have entered for the "Bangalore Cup" at the approaching Rifle Meeting, are the 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers, 45th Sherwood Foresters, 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles, and 89th Regiment. The 21st Fusiliers have, I am told, a very good squad this year. The energetic honorary secretary of the Association is hard at work getting the ranges in order, and taking every trouble to ensure a most successful meeting. The weather at Bangalore is cloudy, and there are often heavy showers in the evening and at night, making glad the heart of those people who have large grass compounds. Prior to this, owing to want of rain, no one had been able to get a good crop of hay. The verandah of my friend's house is gay with creepers, chief among them are the handsome orange blossomed bigonia, and the crimson passion flower, while in the garden there are lovely roses and the pastures are adorned with many varieties of flowering and foliage plants.

I have been present at several of the fashionable amusements. These are so many that they almost remind me of the London season. In the early part of the afternoon there is pigeon-shooting, also hockey on horseback, after this bandstand or croquet party. I will not say that there is any flirting at these croquet meetings, but sometimes the attitudes of the couples and the earnest way in which they carry on their conversation appear to me to be taken rather more than ordinary every day talk; however they form a pretty picture, and look so happy at times that it would be shame to deprive them of their innocent amusement.

The Hockey Club was started by Mr. Ross Mangles, V.C.; and the way in which it is worked, and the spirit and good-will with which it is carried on, reflects great credit on its promoter. It is a peculiar game and appears at first sight to be very dangerous, but I suppose that the weight of the mallets is so great that few of the players have sufficient power of arm to wield them with effect against each other's heads! Mr. Mangles and his poney are very clever in following up the ball, but most of the others, being young hands, afford great fun to the spectators at times; some vainly endeavouring to preserve their balance, others to keep clear of the heels of their neighbour's ponies.

I hear many reports of probable 'matrimonial amalgamations,' also that the Artillery have acted up to their motto of the three Ms. viz., mad, married, or methodist. Two rash young subalterns have rushed into the blissful state, relying chiefly for support on the chance of speedy promotion to general officer! Another I am told is heartbroken, poor fellow, owing to his having been disappointed in love; but it is not quite certain which of the other two Ms he is to become.—*Madras Times.*

TOO LONG IN INDIA.

(Indian Public Opinion.)

Now that new furlough rules have enabled all servants of Government to revisit England periodically, we think that some means should exist to compelling a certain class of officials to avail themselves of them. There is no doubt that the rules are framed with views from a Government point of view, for whatever may be said on the opposite side there is immense advantage in a renewal of English associations from time to time, indeed it would be difficult to suggest even theoretically a more advisable plan of civilizing India than by using as a medium English officials or natives of capacity who know both countries. We do not want to be flooded with English notions unchecked by a knowledge of India, but we do very much want that even flow of improvement which will come slowly and surely by frequent intercourse between the two countries. This being the case we do not see why the policy of Government should not be carried out and the personal convenience or misconduct of its servants be made to conform to that policy, and above all the medical service should have explained to them the distinct duty that pertains to them of insisting on officers taking leave to England when their health requires it. Nothing is more common with the British Medical service, nothing more rare with the Indian Medical service, than to send an officer home because his health requires it, as a matter of duty without reference to any other considerations whatever. So far as our experience goes we have never known one case of an Indian officer in medical charge of a station or regiment insisting on an officer visiting England, whereas we have known numerous cases of an openly expressed opinion by such medical men that a certain officer was quite unfit to remain in the country and it was a pity he would not go. The officer in question being either in debt by his own folly, or having made some plan of retiring which would be defeated by the necessary visit to England. Very often, too, there is a fear of losing promotion or appointment by going home, and this we think should be removed by a general order stating that the service of officers in England on a vacancy occurring would receive precisely the same consideration as if present with their regiments, or by abolishing altogether the vicious system of applying for vacancies and allowing the knowledge of an officer's claim which should and probably does exist at head quarters to be the sole record for promotion or change of station. But the duty of the medical officer should be interfered with by none of these contingencies. If an officer is not fit, his (the doctor's) duty is to make a report to that effect, and Government should, where necessary, provide the means of sending him to England either by transport or otherwise, deducting the charge from his subsequent pay and allowances. Any leniency on such occasions is unjust both to Government and to the officer himself, but it will not be put a stop to until peremptory orders have been issued from head quarters. For those whose personal convenience is permitted to overrule the good of the service no excuse can be made, but there is a good deal to be said for the remaining case we have referred to, and we shall quote one of several instances, of the sort which have come under our notice. A young Cavalry officer of great zeal, and well up in his profession, after being some eight years in India, saw his way to a step in the regiment if he could only manage to stay in India for another couple of years. The climate had thoroughly undermined his constitution, and he was constantly being laid up with fever. Every medical officer said he should go home, but no one insisted on it in consequence of his conviction that if he did so the vacancy would be filled by some other officer during his absence. He did remain, looking far more like a walking skeleton than a human being. He lived to receive the officiating vacancy of the appointment he had so long looked forward to, and then being literally unable to do a day's duty was obliged to leave for England, looking more like a man of five and forty than a subaltern as he was of ten years service. If there had been a medical officer in his regiment of the description we have named, there would simply have been no option. The young officer would have been sent home at the proper time, very much to the benefit of the service and himself. And there is not a station in India where one does not see the words written plainly in the face of at least one individual "too long in India." It is not a pleasant look by any means—careworn, sad, ill-tempered, discontented, and a longing look for something which appears never to come. By the expression of people's faces you can pretty well tell how long they have been in India, and from Ecgas and the manner in which they do their duty is an equally good criterion. Our own advice would be, go as often as you can to England, for in the long run several short visits will be more useful in every way than a few long ones, and do not make haste to be rich and then go, but make haste to keep your health, your connection with family and friends at home, than to stay in India till you have lost both and only have money to replace them. And now a word about what is said concerning the disadvantage to the country of officers changing and constantly leaving their posts. The natives it is said do not like it, and the new furlough rules are doing a great deal of harm in making officials think too much of going to England, and too little about their duty in India. On the face of it we must confess there is a good deal that is very taking in this argument, and there is positively some little harm in it. But immeasurably the good preponderates and it comes to be nothing but special pleading. If we consider the facts, what are they? Why surely that the very large majority of Englishmen in India under all circumstances are thinking of going to England sooner or later, and that in reality the power of going there at shorter intervals is an excellent incentive to hard work, and the fact of their actually going home makes them physically and mentally much more fit for their work. Doubtless there are a few who take a lively interest in the country, and are a personal loss to the locality which they leave, but even these will be still better by renewing their vigor and English associations which are the cause of their virtue and goodness. The large majority of officials perform their duties in a routine way, because it is their profession, and it is simply nonsense to suppose that they serve in India from preference or because they like it. They do not like it and the oftener they can get out of it consistently with the good of the State the better, for the less disagreeable will it be to them, and the harder they will work while they are here.

The general average will be raised, for the good will be improved, while the ordinary run of officials will be better than they otherwise would have been. It is because we believe the system of furlough not merely to be an indulgence to officers, but a necessary scheme of Government to preserve their efficiency and health, both moral and physical, that we advocate a system which will prevent any from remaining too long in India.

HORTULUS HORTULORUM.

My friend the Professor of Culture
Has a garden fit for a queen,
Set with all flowers of Europe,
And some Oriental between.

A fine dome of glass its heaven,
(If a heaven were needed) would be;
And the wall has a few gilt gratings,
That the crowd its wonders may see.

But his friends are welcome to enter,
And share in the gardener's toil;
And 'tis easier to pluck the flowers,
As they have no roots in the soil.

And if it had bloom'd last summer,
And if next summer could bloom,
We should ask for no better Eden
For "jumping the life to come."

The gardener's skill is more striking,
On this patch of sand, that of late
Was heap'd by the flood subsiding,
His Paradise so to create.

And his blossoms may shine for a season,
Though they have no roots in the soil;
A nd they yield a delicious acid
To refresh the sage at his toil.

But the sandy bottom defies him,
And underlies all the plot;
And the torrent is m'ning the garden,
While he carols, and heeds it not.

The dread inartistic problems,
The yearnings and twilights of life,
He cuts and casts out as he saunters
With his delicate pruning-knife.

And one thing his exquisite Culture,
One only, ignores, we fear;
That obst nate *Whence and Whither*
Which dogs us from cradle to bier. F. T. P.

—Spectator.

THE EAST AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

(CONCLUDED FROM LAST THURSDAY'S "GAZETTE.")

COURTS OF ADJUDICATION.

48. The next question to be considered is, before what Courts the prizes should be taken for adjudication?

49. It is obviously desirable in the interests both of the captors and of the captured that these Courts should be as near as possible to the place of capture. To the captors it is of the highest importance that they should not have to leave their respective cruizing-grounds, but that there should be some place near at hand where they could obtain a decision as to the validity or invalidity of their captures. On the other hand, to allow them to institute proceedings at Mauritius, the Cape of Good Hope, or even in this country, probably at a very considerable interval of time after the capture has been made, and in the absence of the owners, is most unjust. Formerly, when there was no Vice-Admiralty Court in those waters nearer than the Cape of Good Hope or Mauritius, there was no remedy for such a state of things. But now that there are Vice-Admiralty Courts established at Aden, Zanzibar, and Muscat, capable of adjudicating upon any captures that may be made in those seas, there seems to be no reason why the adjudication of such cases should not be limited to these three Courts. Thus, the cases would be speedily disposed of, and the owners would have the means afforded them of being heard in their defence if they desired it.

50. We propose, therefore, that all vessels captured on the East Coast of Africa, or in the neighbouring seas, in pursuance of treaties with the authorities of Zanzibar, Muscat, the Comoro Islands, Madagascar, and other independent States on the coasts of Africa and Arabia, as well as vessels commonly styled "name and nation unknown," and captured in those waters, should be always taken for adjudication before the Courts of either Aden, Zanzibar, or Muscat.

51. The three Courts should have jurisdiction over all such cases; but, as the distances between them are great, and it would be manifestly improper that any vessel captured in the neighbourhood of Zanzibar should be proceeded against in the Courts of Aden or Muscat, except under very peculiar circumstances, it will be well to define the districts over which the jurisdiction of these several Courts should, as a general rule, extend. We propose that they should be as follows:—

(1.) For the Court at Zanzibar, between the latitudes of Cape Guardafui to the north, and Delagoa Bay to the south.

(2.) For the Court at Aden, the Red Sea, and the Gulf of Aden, and to the north of the Equator and west of longitude 55°.

(3.) For the Court at Muscat, the Persian Gulf, the Gulf of Oman, and to the north of the Equator, and east of the longitude of Cape Guardafui.

52. It will be seen that these districts in some places overlap; thus a vessel captured on the coast of Africa, between Cape Guardafui and the Equator, might be taken either to Zanzibar or Aden; and a vessel captured on the coast of Arabia, between longitude 55° and the longitude of Cape Guardafui, might be taken either to Aden or Muscat. This option we consider to be necessary, as it would depend upon the season of the year, the prevailing wind, and other circumstances, whether it would be more convenient for the cruizer and her prize to go to one or to the other of those ports.

53. Your Lordship will observe that we have not referred to the Vice-Admiralty Court which has been established at Tamatave, on the east coast of Madagascar. We have not done so, as we think it very unlikely that any prizes will ever be taken to that Court. Slaves carried to Madagascar are almost without exception landed on the north-west coast, between Cape Amber and Cape St Andrew; they rarely if ever round Cape Amber; and any slaver captured on the north-west coast could be much more conveniently carried to Zanzibar than to Tamatave. It is, however, for your Lordship to say whether it is worth while to authorize the Court at Tamatave to adjudicate upon these cases.

DISPOSAL OF THE PRIZES.

54. We now come to the question as to how the prizes should be disposed of.

55. And first we should observe that a practice has prevailed to a great extent on the coast, which has given rise to very grave complaints on the part of the Sultan and his subjects. The practice to which we allude, is that of destroying immediately on its capture any vessel captured, against which there is, in the opinion of the capturing officer, any suspicion of her complicity in slave-trading. To destroy a vessel before she has been legally condemned is a grave and serious act, to be justified only in case of extreme emergency. It would seem, however, that this course has been followed, not only where the vessel was proved conclusively to have been engaged in the slave trade, but unfortunately also in some cases where there was little or no evidence of guilt, and even when the vessel was engaged in lawful commerce.

56. Another practice still more reprehensible has existed, namely, that of landing the crew and passengers of any vessel that may have been captured and destroyed, at some out-of-the-way place; and afterwards obtaining the condemnation of the vessel on an *ex parte* statement, and in the absence of all persons interested in her and her equipment. Such an act would no doubt be regarded in no very favourable light by foreign countries, and to the Arabs themselves it would seem to be little short of piracy—piracy carried on by a great and powerful nation, from which there was in their opinion no means of escape, except by sheltering themselves under the flag of some other European Power.

57. Grave and serious as are these charges, we are quite prepared to believe that they have in many cases arisen from circumstances over which the officers had no control. When Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope were the nearest Courts of adjudication, there was some justification for such conduct; but now that Courts are established in the immediate neighbourhood of the cruizing-grounds, there can be no reason for its continuance, and we trust that, after the instructions recently issued by the Admiralty, such practices will henceforth be wholly discontinued, and that no captured vessel, except under very exceptional circumstances, will ever again be destroyed until after she has been legally condemned. The masters and principal persons on board captured vessels should also, in all cases, be taken to the port of adjudication, to afford them an opportunity of establishing their innocence, and if they fail to do so, to secure their punishment.

58. We strongly recommend also that the claims recently preferred by the Sultan on account of acts of this nature should be investigated, and if substantiated, proper compensation should be awarded. Such a proceeding would, no doubt, have great weight with the Sultan in inducing him to accede to the measures which we have suggested.

59. Cases, however, might occur in which, owing to the state of the captured vessel, the wind, the weather, and a variety of other circumstances, it would be almost, if not quite, impracticable to take the prize to either of these ports of adjudication. No doubt it is incumbent on the captor, if he can do so, to take vessel to a port of adjudication; but if he cannot do so, his proper course would be, we think, not to destroy her, as has hitherto been the practice, but to leave her in some secure place, if any such can be found, pending the adjudication; so that, if she is condemned, orders may be sent for her disposal; and if, on the other hand, she is acquitted, she may be there ready to be restored to her owners. To this end it would depend upon the arrangements should, if possible, be entered into with the Sultan of Zanzibar, that his Governors should take charge of any prizes which might be left with them pending the adjudication. Similar arrangements might also be entered into with the authorities in Johanna, Socotra, or any neighbouring State. But the naval officer before leaving the vessel with any of the native authorities should always require an undertaking from them that they will keep the vessel safely pending the adjudication. It is only in the event of his not being able to obtain such an undertaking, or of the vessel not being in a condition to be taken to a port of adjudication, as where she has been run ashore and bilged, that he will be justified in destroying her. The master and some of the principal persons, if any, are found on board the prize, should in all cases be taken to the port of adjudication.

DISPOSAL OF LIBERATED SLAVES.

60. We have now to consider in what manner the captured slaves should be disposed of.

61. The slaves, when taken from the slave-dhows, are generally in a filthy state, and ripe for an outbreak of epidemic disease; it is, therefore, necessary that our cruizers should be relieved from their custody as quickly as possible.

62. Two depots for their reception are certainly required, one for the northern and one for the southern portion of the coast, and care must be taken that proper accommodation and sufficient protection is provided for them wherever they are landed.

63. The reports from our authorities at Aden and the Seychelles do not encourage us to recommend that either of these places should be selected as depots. The Political Resident at Aden reports that he is obliged from want of space to confine the slaves to a small island, where they are, in fact, imprisoned until he can ship them to Bombay. And the Governor of Mauritius states that there is great difficulty in finding suitable employment for them in the Seychelles, whilst in Mauritius there is even less demand for their services, Indian labour being very generally preferred, and complete machinery being in force for supplying that labour as it is required; he therefore does not recommend the adoption of any measures with a view to the encouragement of a systematic introduction of liberated Africans to either the Seychelle or Mauritius.

64. Your Lordship will have perceived that, as a means of carrying out our views for the ultimate extinction of the slave traffic in Zanzibar, we rely, in some measure, upon the gradual substitution of free for slave labour, and this object would be greatly promoted by the selection of Zanzibar as the chief depot to the south for the liberated slaves. We have been induced to select this place, not only from its central position in the midst of the slave-trading districts, and the facilities which it therefore affords for the slaves being speedily landed from the cruizers, but because we understand that there is a great and increasing demand for free labour at that place, and that even children can readily obtain work at good wages, so that no charge for their maintenance is likely to be thrown upon the Imperial Government. For these reasons we think that Zanzibar should be selected, not only as the depot for the slaves captured in the south, but that those also captured in the north should ultimately be brought there.

65. In the preliminary arrangements for this purpose which will have to be made with the Sultan of Zanzibar, the probable effects of this measure upon the prosperity of the island should be pointed out to him, and the greatest care should be taken to provide efficient protection for the freed slaves, and to prevent their being ill-used by their employers, or kidnapped by the slave-dealers. They should be under the special protection of Her Majesty's Consul, although amenable to the laws of Zanzibar; a register should be kept of them at the British Consulate; they should be provided with printed certificates of freedom; and, as we have already suggested, the Sulton should declare his intention to punish severely any attempt to molest them.

66. We have read a letter from the Church Missionary Society stating that it is their intention to establish schools for the education of freed slaves at the Seychelles, in the anticipation of these islands being made a depot for their reception. It is more than probable that the Society will find ample scope for their operations amongst the freed slaves, numbering about 2,000, which are already in those islands; but if that should not be the case, and the Colonial authorities should see no objection to such a course, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar might be authorized to send some of the liberated Africans to the Seychelles, from time to time, according to the requirements of the Society.

67. The Consul should also have permission generally to dispose of the freed slaves in any way that he may think best, always however bearing in mind that the first object is to obtain employment for them as free labourers in Zanzibar. We understand that the French planters in Reunion have expressed a wish to employ some of these free negroes; and, with due precaution for their safety, this application might, perhaps, be acceded to, but only to a small extent, and until it is ascertained how the experiments succeeds. A few might also be sent to Johanna, and even to the Coast of Africa, if there is a demand there for free labour, it being in our opinion very desirable to encourage as much as possible the employment of free labour among the natives of the coast. But in every case, where the negroes are handed over, the strictest precautions should be taken against their ill-usage or their relapse into slavery.

68. It remains to consider what would be the most convenient place as a depot for slaves captured on the northern portion of the coast. As Aden is, in our opinion, unsuitable, besides being too far removed from the cruizing-ground, we think that the Chief of Socotra might be asked to allow us to establish a depot, as well as a coaling station, either there or at Ab-el-Kury. The same stringent precautions, however, for the safety of the negroes should be taken here as in the case of Zanzibar, and they should only be temporarily kept at this depot pending their transport to Zanzibar or to Bombay, as opportunities offered.

69. That some such provision is absolutely required in the northern portion of the station appears to us to admit of no question, and it is understood that it is the practice for the Northern Arabs to send forward one or two vessels full of slaves, with the intention that they should be captured by the cruizer stationed in the Straits of Socotra. The vessels are no sooner captured than it is found necessary to remove the slaves to the cruizer, and such is the condition of the poor creatures that the Commander has no option but to sail away to Aden—the nearest point at which they can now be landed. The Straits being thus unguarded, the whole Arab fleet, with their living cargoes, sail through unmolested, and reach the Arab Coast in safety.

70. If, therefore, any difficulty should be experienced in establishing a temporary depot on shore in or near Socotra, we think that it would be desirable to establish a depot-ship in that neighbourhood, on board of which slaves might be kept until opportunity offered for sending them away. A depôt-ship was stationed on the West Coast of Africa, and was found to be most useful for supplying Her Majesty's cruizers with coals and other stores, thus enabling them to remain on their stations when they would otherwise have been compelled to abandon their cruizing-ground. And although the depot-ship on the West Coast was not used for the reception of slaves, we see no reason why, if one were established on the East Coast, it might not with advantage be used for both purposes. The vessel might, when not wanted for the cruizers, be stationed at Aden.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS AND PROCEDURE.

71. If the suggestions which we have made are adopted, an Act will have to be passed somewhat extending the jurisdiction conferred upon the Court at Zanzibar by the Act of last Session, the 32 and 33 Vict., c. 75; and, as similar powers must be given to the Courts at Aden and Muscat, the best course probably would be to repeal the Act of the 32 and 33 Vict., c. 75, and to pass an Act giving these three Courts, and, if it is thought necessary, the Court of Madagascar also, the proposed jurisdiction, and their decrees in those cases the same force and effect as attaches to the decrees of other Vice-Admiralty Courts.

72. It might be well also to consider whether a clause should not be introduced into the Act, providing, so long as the present system of bounties is maintained, that, when the condemnation of any such vessel has been obtained in other than one of the above-named Courts, no bounties should be payable to the captors. And a further clause, that in any case where the vessel has been destroyed before adjudication, the additional bounty of £1 10s. a ton should not be allowed, unless the Court certified in its decree that the captors were justified in destroying her. Power might, however, be given to the Lords of the Treasury to relax the stringency of these provisions, and to grant the bounties in cases in which the circumstances seemed to justify it. We think also that when a prize is condemned she might be sold whole, instead of being broken up, and the materials sold in separate parts. On the West Coast of Africa, slave vessels were ordered to be broken up after condemnation because they were specially built for the slave trade and unfitted for lawful commerce; but on the East Coast, where all dhows, whether legal traders or slavers, are built in the same way, the same precaution appears unnecessary. The Act of Parliament would, however, require alteration if this suggestion were adopted.

73. Rules will have to be prepared for the Courts which will be called upon to adjudicate upon these cases. The procedure, however, ought, in our opinion, to be of the simplest character, and as free as possible from all legal technicalities. It is not likely that difficult legal questions will come before the Courts, and the judges will be rather arbitrators commissioned to administer substantial justice between the parties than lawyers called upon to decide delicate points of law. They should, of course, be supplied with all the requisite forms and certificates.

FUTURE ADMINISTRATIVE ARRANGEMENTS.

74. For the performance of the additional duties devolving upon the Consul, and the supervision of the freed slaves to be introduced into Zanzibar, some increase of the present small staff will necessarily be required.

75. We recommend that an officer be appointed at Zanzibar to assist the Consul and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court in all matters connected with the slave trade, with the title of Assistant-Political Agent and Vice-Consul at Zanzibar, and to act for him in his absence; and we venture to suggest that Dr. Kirk, who is now in charge of the Consulate, and whose services are well known to your Lordship, would be a very proper person to receive the appointment.

76. A Consular Officer should also be appointed at Dar-el-Selam under the superintendence of Her Majesty's Consul, to whom he should report upon all matters connected with the slave trade, the number of slaves exported, and whether the Sultan's engagements with Her Majesty's Government are strictly observed. This officer would probably be required to visit, from time to time, the various points on the coast, and to report whether any irregularities exist, or any illegal exports are carried on.

77. It is probable that for some time the slave-traders will attempt to continue the exportation of slaves from Kilwa, while its distance from Zanzibar and Dar Selam will not enable the British authorities at those places to watch and check such practices; and it may be necessary at first to station a Consular Officer at that port also.

78. We would further observe that much inconvenience, and sometimes embarrassment, result from the existing official system, whereby the superintendence of British relations with Zanzibar is placed, partly under the Foreign Office and partly under the India Office, —in the latter case, through the intermediate channels of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. The Agent and Consul at Zanzibar is primarily a servant of the Bombay Government, by whom he is appointed to the office of "Agent," whilst he receives *ex-officio* a Consular Commission, signed by the Secretary of State for India, the entire salary of the joint offices being paid from the revenues of India. In these capacities he corresponds directly with the Bombay Government (sending copies of his correspondence to the India Office), and with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, from both of which authorities he receives instructions. This divided superintendence might lead, and in some cases has led, to the issue of conflicting orders, and much perplexity has thereby been occasioned to the Agent and Consul at Zanzibar, and some detriment to the public service abroad; whilst at home this duplex action of the two departments of Her Majesty's Government necessarily multiplies correspondence, and retards the despatch of business. We are well aware that considerable difficulty attends any alteration or modification of the existing system. Whilst, on the one hand, the political or diplomatic relations of the British Government with the Sultan of Zanzibar have hitherto been, and in their present position must continue to be, controlled by the Indian Government and its subjects have an extensive commercial connection with the Sultan's dominions, it is by the Imperial Government, as represented by the Foreign Office, that measures undertaken for the suppression of the slave trade can be most beneficially superintended. We are not prepared, therefore, to recommend that the entire control should, at present, be vested in one department of the State; but we would suggest that the correspondence of the Agent and Consul with the Foreign Office should be confined entirely to matters relating to the slave trade, and that the Governments of India should be informed that such matters are to be regulated by orders from Her Majesty's Government in England. When, however, the slave trade is entirely suppressed, which we trust it will be at no very remote period, the sole superintendence of our relations with Zanzibar might then be undertaken by the Indian Governments.

79. Meanwhile, we are of opinion that as so important a part of the duties of the Agent and Consul at Zanzibar is, at present, connected with this question of the suppression of the slave trade, it would be an equitable arrangement that the charges of the Zanzibar Agency and its dependencies should be equally shared between the Imperial and the Indian Exchequers. And as, owing to the almost total suppression of the slave trade in other parts of the world, all the mixed commission courts either have been or probably will shortly be abolished, and a considerable saving thus effected in the vote for slave trade, less objection could be raised to some additional expense being incurred for this purpose on the East Coast of Africa.

80. In conclusion, we would call your Lordship's attention to the present unsatisfactory state of the postal communications with Zanzibar. Mail steamers run regularly now to the Seychelles, but communication between those islands and Zanzibar depends upon the chance visits of a ship-of-war or trading-vessel. We hope that some means may be devised for rendering this postal communication more certain and regular; and, looking to the growing importance of Zanzibar, and to its proposed establishment as the great central depot for all the liberated Africans captured in those parts, we think it is very important that steps should be taken for this purpose.

81. We have thus laid before your Lordship our proposals for dealing with the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa. Shortly stated, our views, are,—to urge upon the Sultan the ultimate abolition of the legal slave traffic, and of the export of slaves from the mainland; in the meantime, gradually to prepare the natives for these changes, by taking the most effectual steps to prevent their engaging in the slave trade, by placing the legal traffic under strict control and supervision, by limiting it as much as possible, and by encouraging in every way the employment of freed slaves. At the same time every effort should be made to allay the alarm and distrust inspired by the recent proceedings of our cruizers, by taking measures to insure the immediate conveyance of every capture before a prize court, where the case can be fairly and impartially tried. This course will prove to the Sultan and his subjects that, whilst in the interests of humanity Her Majesty's Government are determined to exer, themselves to the utmost of their ability to suppress the slave trade, they are anxious to interfere as little at possible with vessels engaged in legitimate commerces and to treat both the ruler and the people of Zanzibar with all the consideration due to a friendly and allied State.—We are, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

(Signed) HY. A. CHURCHILL.
HENRY FAIRFAX.
J. WM. KAYE.
WILLIAM ROBINSON.
H. C. ROTHERY.
W. H. WYLDE.
C. VIVIAN.

P.S.—The Committee have learnt that Sir Leopold Heath, the Commodore on the East African station, to whom their report has been referred, has protested against the observations contained in paragraphs, 43, 44, 55, 56, 57, 58, and 81, upon the subject of the improper seizures of slavers, the destruction of prizes previous to adjudication, the practice of landing their crews and passengers at out-of-the-way places, and the alarm and distrust inspired by these proceedings.

The Committee desire to explain that their strictures were directed against abuses that existed both prior to and at the time when the Committee was constituted; and, indeed, it was in consequence of the complaints of irregular proceedings on the part of Her Majesty's cruizers engaged in the suppression of the slave trade, that had reached Her Majesty's Government from various sources, that the Committee was first appointed.

The Committee were aware that some of the practices which had obtained, and which formed the subject of their strictures, had been discontinued in consequence of fresh instructions that had been issued by the Admiralty and by the Commodore; but the information laid before the Committee showed that those abuses existed at the time when they were first empowered to deal with them, and they were specially instructed to report upon the state of things brought before them.

But the Committee fully recognize the difficulty and delicacy of the duties which have devolved on the officers and men employed in the suppression of the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, and the admirable manner in which, as a rule, those duties have been performed; and they wish it to be understood that their strictures have been directed against the system, rather than against the officers who have been engaged in carrying it out.

The Committee would be glad that this explanation should be added to their report.

THE CONDITION OF OUR NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—If the loss of the Captain and Megæra, and Mr. Reed's revelations as to the disorganization in the Constructive Department of the Admiralty (much the result of its misrule), leads to a full inquiry and to placing that department on a proper footing, those vessels will not have been lost in vain.

Besides allaying the too well-grounded apprehensions in the country and among sailors as to the safety of their lives in late naval constructions, a very great economy with a great increase of efficiency will be achieved.

It is hardly to be expected that politics and passion and pride should be shut out, and that these questions should be decided on their merits, yet only in proportion as they are will a correct judgment be arrived at.

It is most important to have a willing witness who has been behind the scenes, though he does not make a clean breast of it, and though he colours with the hues of his own mind much that he does give.

Mr. Reed tells us that he is in a state of "anxiety and apprehension" with reference to the safety of some ships which he designed. If he were not he ought to be, for in departing from known principles to design ships "the offspring of his own mind," he incurred a "truly horrible responsibility," though those who allowed him to do so are not without grave responsibility. These ships have in a larger degree that peculiarity which proved fatal to the Captain, and which emanated from Mr. Reed, and which was insisted on by him even in ships built by contract. Thus, a design by Mr. Samuda was rejected by him on the express ground that she did not possess enough of that fatal peculiarity. (Look on the Table on this subject.)

This peculiarity was alluded to in an article in *The Times* a short time since, and may be shortly defined to be a reversal of the principle of lifeboats—that of placing the empty cells at the bottom instead of at the top, as if it were intended to drown the crews instead of preserving them.

Had any exigency of service required that the Invincible class should have been immediately fitted out and troops sent in them, to a moral certainty they would all have turned bottom up, and so the country would have lost thousands of lives and millions of money, because Mr. Reed's "very small margin of safety" means, in plain English, a sail. Happily, no such emergency arose, and one of them was tried even without much of her top weight and without sails, and was yet found so unsafe that it required 360 tons of iron cement or ballast to make her ordinarily safe from capsizing. The Admiralty have but to pursue this course with all their ships to be sure that their safety from capsizing will be secured, and apprehensions on that score allayed.

Mr. Reed brought a charge against Mr. Goschen in his first letter which he withdraws in his second—at least, he says "it is no part of his complaint against the Government." This seems to proceed from the fact of his having been asked for "the date and form of his report on the Megæra;" he adds "whether his remarks on that ship are found recorded at the Admiralty or not is a matter of no great importance"—of this importance, that if he surveyed that ship and found her defective, and did not make a record of it, he is the person to blame, and not Mr. Goschen or any other. This is astounding—that a ship should be surveyed, and that it should be considered a matter of no importance whether there is or is not a record of that survey at the Admiralty.

But let us look at the Constructive Department in its broad aspect as put by Mr. Reed inadvertently, no doubt, and what is it? Why, that it is so utterly without organization and business records that the whole is thrown out of gear by the resignation not of the head of that branch but only of the second in it. If this be correct, it certainly was not so before Mr. Reed's admission to office seen as regarded the removal of the heads of that branch. Mr. Reed says:—

"When I left office the value of the ships of my design then building (to speak for the moment of those building only) amounted to about three millions sterling, and their aggregate tonnage to a number many thousand. Many of these ships were of perfectly novel type, the offspring of my own mind, and in some cases on offspring conceived and produced under great pressure from the political head of the Admiralty."

The man who does not know that the deepest mind is too shallow to float safely ships of a perfectly novel type is not fit to be trusted with the care of thousands of lives or the disbursement of millions of money.

Mr. Reed says he "was anxiously desirous to communicate to his successors all that was in his mind, but undeveloped as yet in the drawings of these ships."

What, ships built without complete drawings and descriptions respecting all points of safety, efficiency, and economy, without examination and discussion, not by one other, but by many, and still less ships involving so much, and of "perfectly novel type" the offspring of one mind under pressure? What, was there no Controller, or was the office only a name? Was there, then, no examination of the complete plans and drawings, with the reasons in writing for the departure from received principles based on long experience, by the Board of Admiralty before they sanctioned the expenditure of so much money and the risking of so many lives?

I have heard of such discussions, and I have heard of First Lords overruling the judgments of the naval members of the Board, and ordering unsafe ships to be built, at the instance of Mr. Reed; therefore he is not altogether correct in saying ships were built upon ideas "undeveloped in the drawings;" but still there can be no assurance of safety when there is such a departure from sound business habits, and the impeachment (accepting Mr. Reed's statement) should go further back than Messrs. Childers and Goschen, and should be for permitting a course so unbusinesslike, so dangerous to life, and so injurious to the interests of the country.

Mr. Reed complains of not being allowed free access to his successors, and implies that though they are "clever and careful men," yet as one of them pronounced the Captain safe not many days before she was lost, therefore they are not to be trusted, and he should be called in to advise. In fairness, it ought to be stated, as elsewhere shown, that this judgment as to the Captain was founded on a practice introduced into the Admiralty by Mr. Reed himself, of raising the centre of gravity by raising all the weights three, four, and even five feet off the bottom, on the plea of making them safer by taking away their stability; in other words, taking away the first element of safety.

It must be clear from this that the Admiralty are better without Mr. Reed's advice; the more so that they have the secret of making these ships, and have applied it to several with success, and doubtless will do so by others.

But is it clear that Mr. Reed has been prevented from giving warning as to the danger to be apprehended from these offsprings of his mind, which he describes as possessing a "very small margin of safety?" Did he not write to Sir Sydney Dacres, who, if he be nothing under the new patent as to the construction of ships, is everything as to whether they are sent to sea or not? Did he not speak to Sir Spencer Robinson, who, if he were not supreme in the Constructive Department, the name of Controller is a deception? But the Admiralty, nothing, not being a professional man, as the secrets of the craft could not be understood or revealed to him.

The Committee on Naval Constructions, in their Report laid on the table of the Houses of Parliament, express their regret that Mr. Reed refused to appear to give evidence about the ships of his designing that are a cause of anxiety to him. He could not say of them that they were unable to understand his views, since he had written of the scientific section of that committee that they were the highest authorities in the world; but now that, in the midst of an adverse report on the Devastation and Cyclops, they report them safe from capsizing, though Mr. Reed knows they were not safe, he says that the committee "has not pretended to inquire into many of those points upon which his anxiety and apprehension hang." Hard lines for them. They invite Mr. Reed that they may inquire, and yet they are said not to have pretended to inquire, &c. What, then, becomes of the "common sense, common judgment, common patriotism, and common humanity that were anxious to communicate what was in his mind," that was offered an official means of communicating the grounds of his anxiety, but refuses it, and allows this committee, in ignorance of the fact to the contrary, to report that these ships are safe, when they are not?

If Mr. Goschen had applied what would he have received? what could he have received?—that "the Megæra's plates were for the most part doubled, so that the wasted surfaces of the single plating were small and well supported!" Nothing very alarming. This is, however, from memory; but it was Mr. Reed's duty years since to have applied for a further survey, and to have had the result placed on record. That he did not do so places the fault, for the most part, of the loss at his own door, though this will not exonerate others for their share of blame.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. GARDINER FISHBOURNE, Rear-Admiral.

Lucerne, August 10.

CHANGING THE GAUGE ON AN AMERICAN RAILWAY.

(Times' New York Correspondent.)

THE change of gauge, to which I have already referred as having been accomplished on Sunday, July 23, is regarded as a remarkable feat of rail-roading. This line, connecting Cincinnati and St. Louis, 340 miles long, heretofore worked in the interest of the Erie, through the superior tact of one of their rivals was got out of Erie control. The new manager of its operations—the Baltimore and Ohio Railway—is a narrow gauge line, of 4ft. 9in., and consequently the gauge of the new auxiliary had to be reduced. The undertaking was one of great magnitude, involving not only the relaying of the entire line, but also a complete reconstruction of the locomotives and cars. For several months preparations were making for the work, and Sunday was selected for it, as on that day the line was least needed for traffic. The road was divided into 68 sections of five miles each, and an average force of 40 men detailed to each section—2,720 men in all. At daylight they began their labours, each section gang being divided into two parties of 20 men each, who, beginning at the extremities of their sections, worked towards each other, for the purpose of meeting in the middle, so that two and a half miles of line were changed by each party of 20 men. All the officers of the road were on the alert to bring the men at their work, and to expedite matters. The men laboured speedily and well; one section being completed by 7 a.m., all being done before noon, and the new road having been thoroughly tested by 4 p.m. The task was to move the rails inwards 7½ inches on each side, and spike them in their new places, and also a similar alteration of all the sidings and switches. As a preparation for this, in the course of two months of easy labour the new lines for the rails had been fixed on both sides by the driving into the ties of the inside spikes, under the tops of which, the inside shank of the rail could be immediately fitted. The outside spikes were then driven; the inside fish-bars secured, and the chairs and fish joints firmly spiked in their places. At many places, such as curves, where it was thought necessary to lay new rails they had been laid in their places previously to Sunday, thus obviating the necessity of the immediate removal at those places of the old rails. Each gang worked systematically. The "dentists," two on each side, with their claw-bars, led the van, jerking out the inside spikes, and thus loosening the rails of the broad gauge. The "liners" followed, also two on each side, their business being to push the rails inward to the new narrow gauge line, and fix them properly in their places. The "spikers" brought up the rear, firmly driving in the spikes. The workmen were paid 25c. an hour, and are commended for the energy and speed with which the task was performed; and large numbers of spectators are said to have flocked to the line at various places to see the unusual sight. Among those who took great interest in the work was a Catholic priest, Father Kline, whose flock are chiefly employed on the road, and who was present encouraging the labourers. He is said to have proposed a sentiment to the narrow gauge, "for," said he, "it is the narrow road, you, know, that leads to Heaven, and the broad one leads to——